

*The George Washington University
Department of Public Administration*

NATIONWIDE LEPC SURVEY



October 1994



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Nationwide LEPC Survey

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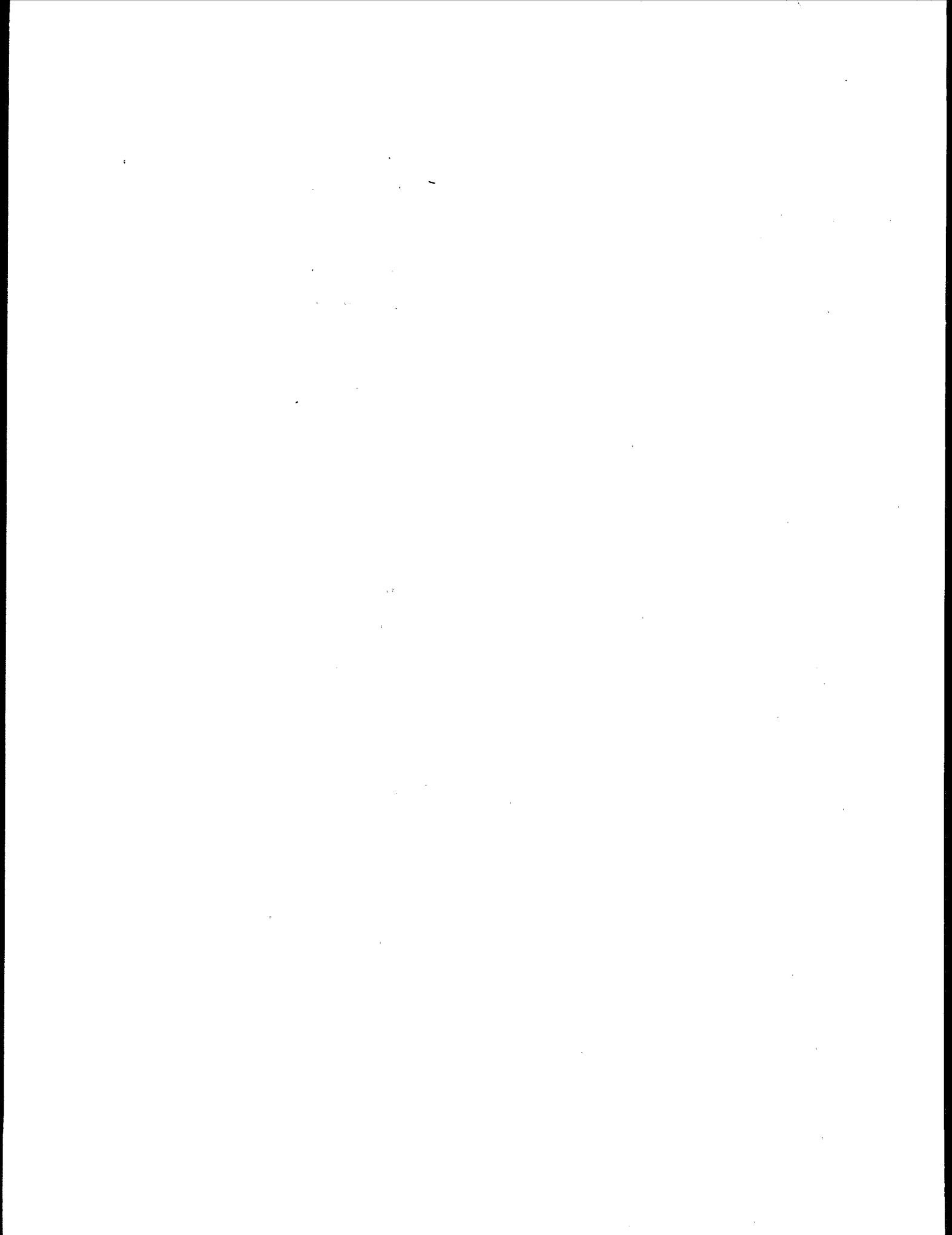


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Washington, D.C.
October 1, 1994

Executive Summary

During the summer of 1994, researchers from the Public Administration Department at The George Washington University completed 1,155 mail and telephone surveys of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) nationwide. This research effort achieved a completion rate of 80% from the population-weighted random sample of 1,435 of the nation's LEPCs.

Results of this research reveal a complex pattern of LEPC activity. Their current status cannot be generalized as either utter failure or phenomenal success. A substantial number of LEPCs are highly active. Many proactively go beyond the minimum legal mandates. Yet, a non-trivial number (21%) — disproportionately in less-populated, rural counties — are largely inactive or, even if once active, now defunct.

Among the 79% of the LEPCs that are "functioning," some responsibilities are performed more faithfully than others. For example::

- The overwhelming majority of functioning LEPCs have filled the mandated leadership positions and hold the required formal meetings. Nearly as many have the required variety of committee members.

- Eight of ten functioning LEPCs (81%) have completed an emergency plan and submitted it to the state commission; another 11% have one that is "mostly completed." Most of these completed plans contain all or almost all of the key elements specified by law — and the plans have usually been reviewed (88%) and practiced (74%) during the past year.
- The significance of these plans can be seen in the finding that 62% of all LEPCs with completed plans have had to use those plans at least once to respond to a chemical emergency.
- LEPCs are not as compliant with the mandates involving public communications. Half (51%) of all functioning LEPCs failed to publish newspaper notice of the availability of their emergency plans and hazardous substances data. Also, nearly one third (30%) neglect to advertise their meetings to the public as required.
- EPA publications intended to assist LEPCs are unfamiliar to as many as two thirds of these LEPC leaders.

Overall, America's LEPCs are doing a better job than their critics supposed. Yet, despite the vigor of many urban LEPCs, a majority of the nation's LEPCs are failing to follow key legal mandates.

The Legacy of SARA III

Title III of the 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) is a freestanding provision called the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). It is now commonly called SARA Title III or just SARA III.

SARA III stipulated that the governor of each state appoint a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). Each SERC was then to create Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), with members to be drawn from such fields as public safety, health care, and local industry.

Most SERCs created one LEPC for each county in the state, but there were exceptions. A few states, such as Connecticut, New Hampshire, and New Jersey, used the much smaller jurisdictions of townships and boroughs as the boundaries for LEPCs. Some other states, such as California, Florida, and Minnesota, created much larger districts, encompassing many counties in each LEPC.

No later than October of 1988, each LEPC was supposed have submitted an emergency response plan to its SERC. That plan was to identify, among other things, the quantity and location of stored and transported "Extremely Hazardous Substances" (EHS or HazMat), along with procedures for emergency response, public notification, and evacuation in the event of an accidental release, spill or other chemical emergency.

How Are the LEPCs Doing?

How much progress have LEPCs made toward fulfilling the mandates of SARA III? To what extent have they complied with basic elements of the law?

Compliance Criteria. To look at the "big picture" of adherence to SARA III, LEPCs can be examined according to whether they are satisfying the following ten central provisions of the law:

- (1) Have an LEPC Chair
- (2) Have an Emergency Coordinator
- (3) Have an Information Coordinator
- (4) Have members representing at least 12 of 13 specified groups
- (5) Hold formal LEPC meetings
- (6) Advertise meetings to the public
- (7) Designed an emergency response plan and submitted it to the SERC
- (8) Have a plan incorporating at least 9 of 10 key SARA III elements
- (9) Reviewed the plan in the past year
- (10) In the past year, published newspaper notice of the public availability of the emergency plan and local hazardous substances data.

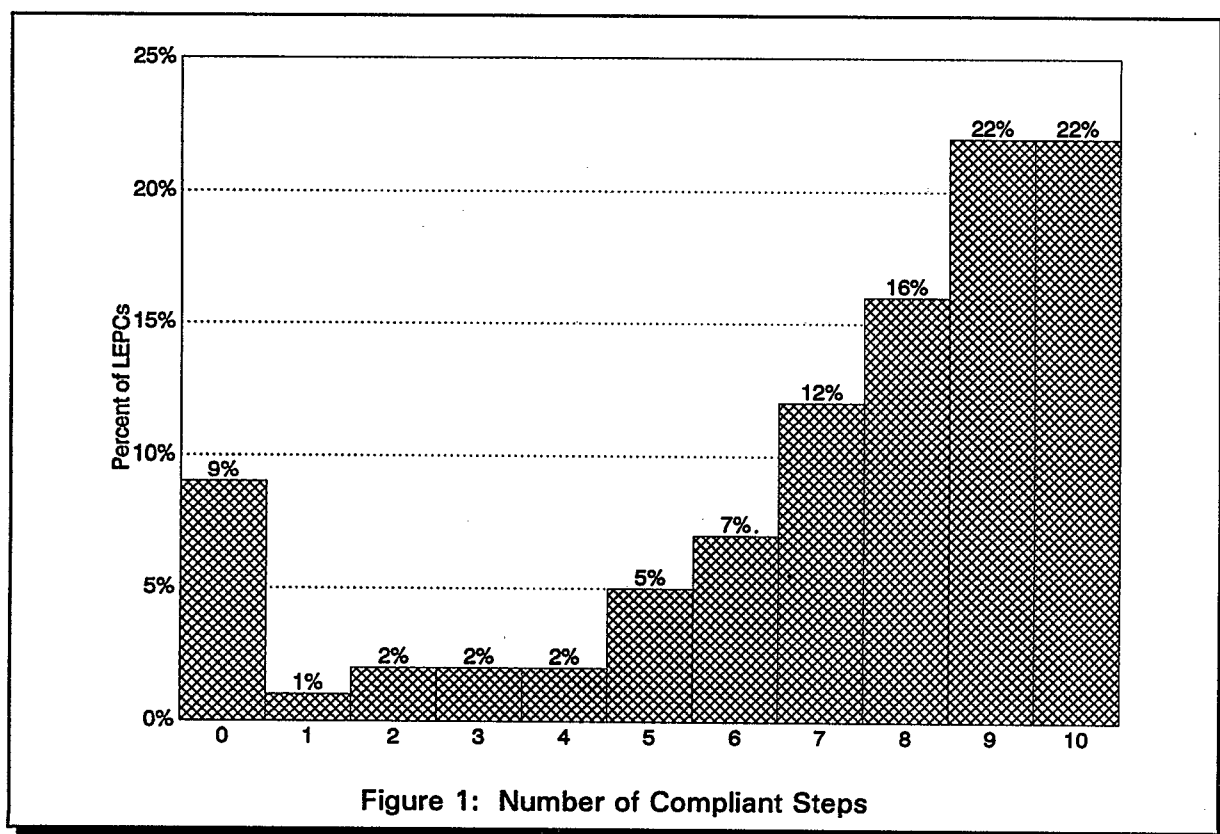
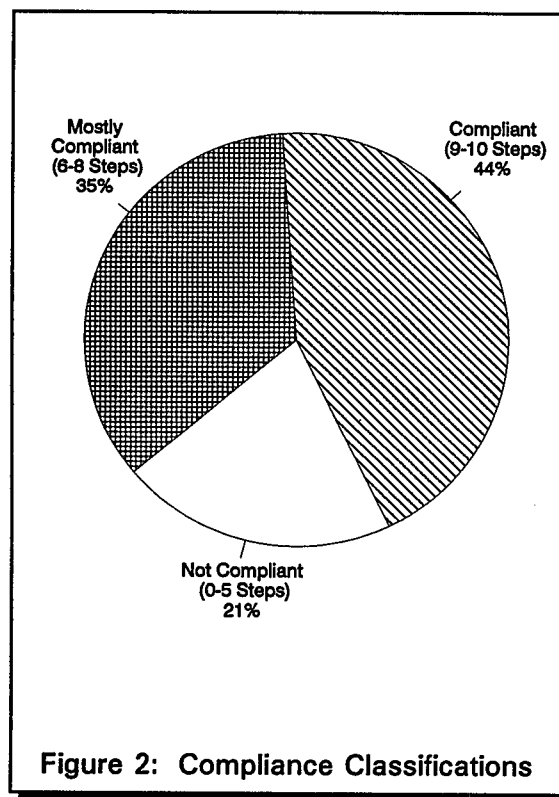
Figure 1 and Table 1 show the frequency of compliance with these ten provisions.¹ Figure 2 and Table 2 show the same distribution grouped into three broad categories.

¹ Any LEPC described by its Chair (or acting Chair) as inactive and not functioning was coded as "0" in terms of compliance and other performance measures, although these LEPCs may have a nominal "Chair."

Compliance Classifications. “Not Compliant LEPCs” comprise 21% of the total. They fail to comply with a majority (at least six) of these ten provisions — or just say that their LEPC is not a functioning entity.

“Mostly Compliant LEPCs” (satisfying six, seven, or eight of these ten provisions) comprise 35% of all LEPCs. These LEPCs seem to be striving toward fulfilling major mandates of the law, but fall short in two to four important respects.

A total of 44% of the LEPCs can be classified as “Compliant.” These LEPCs are in total compliance with all ten (22%) or with nine out of the ten key provisions in SARA III (22%).



Proactivity and LEPCs

To what extent have LEPCs gone beyond the minimum letter of the law? To determine how many LEPCs are taking a proactive approach, the following five factors can be examined — whether the LEPC:

- (1) Has practiced the plan in the past 12 months (voluntarily testing its current effectiveness and training participants in its procedures)
- (2) Has updated the plan in the past 12 months (not letting an old plan collect dust)
- (3) Has a plan that takes natural hazards into account (also not dictated by law but indicating a more thorough look at possible threats to hazardous materials)

- (4) Uses its EHS data to make hazard reduction or prevention recommendations to local government or to industry (and thus seeks to deter emergencies, not wait for them)
- (5) Meets quarterly or more often (a sign of commitment and action)

Figure 3 and Table 3 show the frequency of these proactive steps. While none is required by law, 85% of the LEPCs have taken at least one proactive steps. Indeed, six out of ten LEPCs (61%) have taken a majority (at least three out of five) of these proactive steps.

Using these five factors, LEPCs can be classified as “very proactive” (four or five out of five), “somewhat proactive” (two or three out of five), or “not proactive” (none or one out of five) as shown below

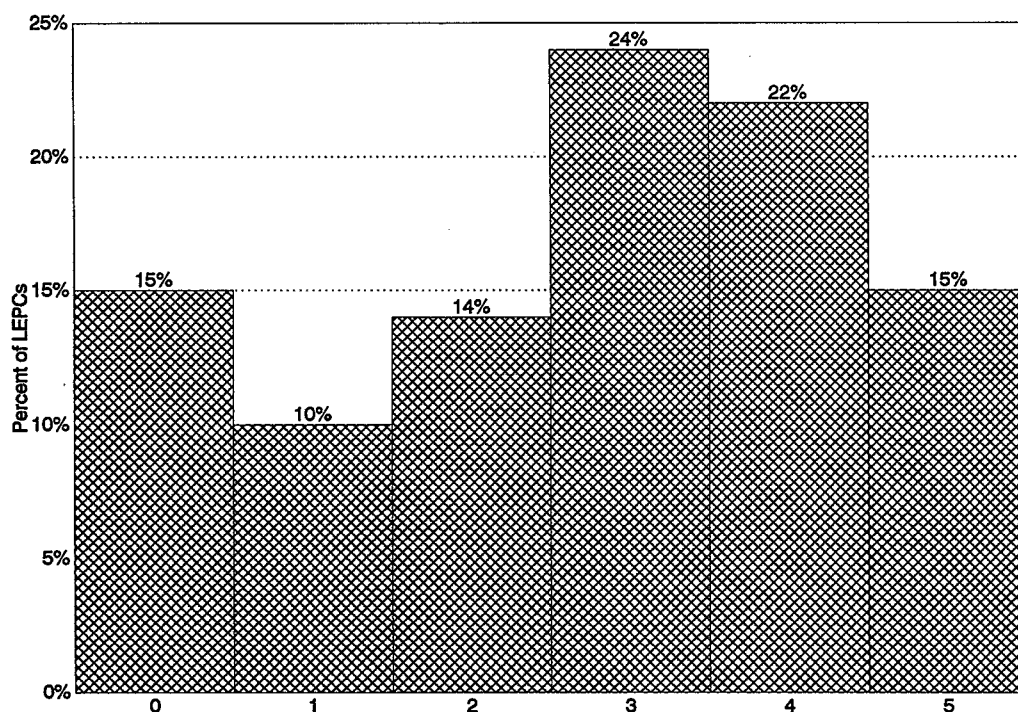
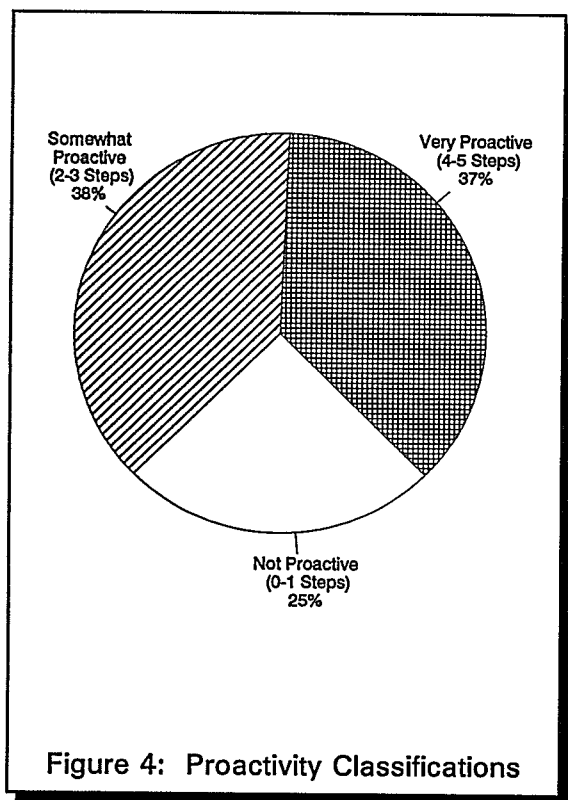


Figure 3: Number of Proactive Steps

in Figure 4 and Table 4. Using this taxonomy, 37% of the LEPCs are very proactive, 38% are somewhat proactive, and 25% are not proactive.



Proactive Prototypes. "Very proactive" LEPCs that *also* are legally "very compliant" (referred to here simply as "Proactive LEPCs") represent the product of an enormous amount of civic work. These premier LEPCs constitute a remarkably large share — about a quarter (26%) — of the population-weighted sample of all LEPCs.

Compared to other LEPCs, the typical Proactive LEPC is likely to serve a more-populated, affluent, urban jurisdiction (of at least 40,000). It is a little less likely to be located in the West.

Every Proactive LEPC holds formal meetings and has a Chair and Information Coordinator. Virtually all have an Emergency Coordinator (99%) and formal rules of procedures (96%).

The median Proactive LEPC has 21 members, including three new members who joined in the past year. They typically meet once every two months, with about 13 members attending.

All Proactive LEPCs have an emergency response plan (already submitted to the SERC). During the past year, almost all have reviewed (97%), updated (95%), and practiced their plans (94%). Refining the plan is a serious matter because 80% have had to use their plan for local chemical emergencies. Accordingly, three-fourths (76%) have taken the time to make recommendations to local industry and government on ways to reduce hazards and prevent accidents.

Only 57% of the Proactive LEPCs have an operating budget. Likewise, only 46% receive funding from local government and only 25% from local industry. While this funding surpasses that received by less active LEPCs, many Proactive LEPCs do not receive any special funding. Thus, money clearly helps, but does not appear to be indispensable for LEPC success.

Large majorities of Proactive LEPCs advertise their meetings (88%) and have procedures for public access to their plan and EPCRA data (97%). However, more drop the legal ball when it comes to publishing notices in the newspaper about the public availability of the plan and the data; only 68% did so.

Compliance vs. Proactivity

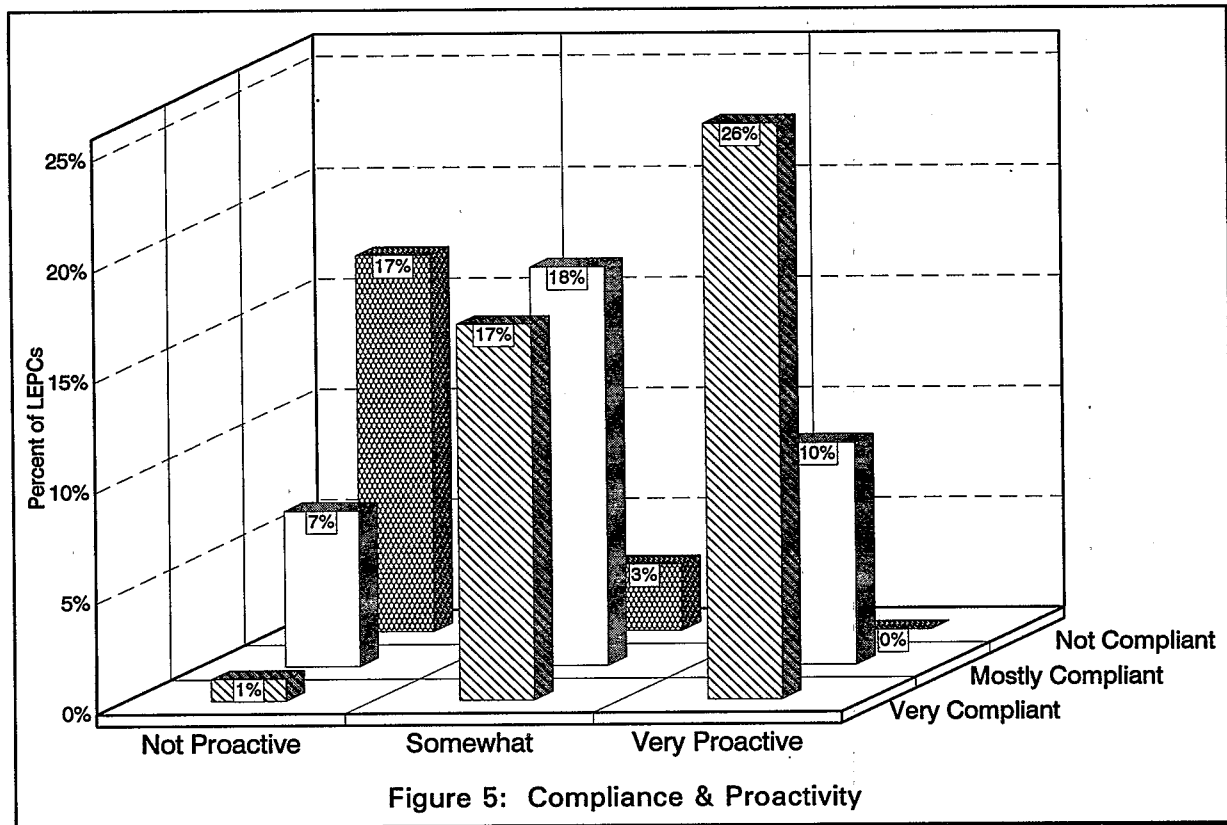
Central to this research are the two issues examined above — the extent to which LEPCs have come to (A) comply with the law and (B) take a proactive approach to chemical emergency planning and prevention. Having previously reviewed each area separately, how do they interact?

One might expect that only those LEPCs that are highly compliant with SARA III rules would bother going beyond the rules and take a more proactive approach. Similarly, one might expect that LEPCs that are not pursuing the letter of the law would not proactively pursue its spirit. Yet, the actual pattern is more complicated. As shown in Figure 5 and Table 5C, it is true that the more compliant LEPCs

are more inclined to be proactive. However, there are notable exceptions:

- Three out of ten (29%) of the “mostly compliant” LEPCs (i.e., those not complying with two to four provisions) are actually “very proactive” (i.e., take at least four of five steps *not* required by the law). Many (52%) are “somewhat proactive” (taking two or three proactive steps).
- Even among LEPCs that fall so short that they are termed here as “not compliant,” 17% are taking at least two proactive steps.

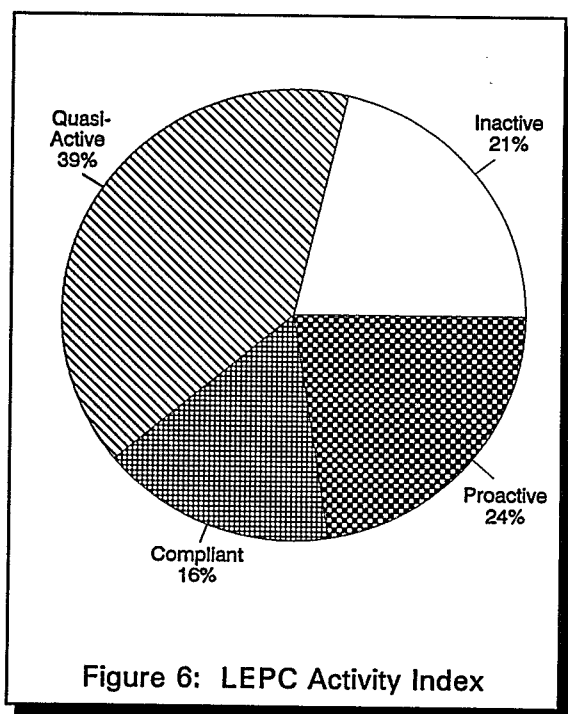
Thus, proactivity does not begin only after legal compliance has been satisfied. Some active LEPCs undertake valuable proactive steps, but bypass certain legal basics (such as public notice of meetings).



Activity Index

Tables in Appendix A of this report allow the reader to make an independent assessment of LEPC progress. However, to examine overall patterns, LEPCs can be sorted according to their degrees of both compliance and proactivity. They will be grouped into the following four categories used throughout the remainder of this report:

- (1) Inactive (21%)
- (2) Quasi-Active (39%)
- (3) Compliant (16%)
- (4) Proactive (24%)



As shown in Figure 6 and Table 6, LEPCs exhibit a wide range of activity levels. Thus, the current status of LEPCs cannot be broadly characterized as either utter failure or phenomenal success. Again, the actual pattern is more complex.

(1) Inactive LEPCs

All LEPCs that fail to comply with a majority of the ten key SARA III provisions will be termed "Inactive." These LEPCs have poor records on almost all the issues covered in the survey.

In over half the Inactive cases, the Chair acknowledged that the LEPC had become defunct, had never been active, or had just begun tentative efforts to organize. Most other Inactives are not much further along, although, as previously noted, a handful have taken a few proactive steps.

- In 29% of the cases, the Inactive LEPC ostensibly has a plan. However, that plan was inherited from years gone by and is rarely updated by the current committee. (Table 26.)

Why are Inactive LEPCs not more active?

- According to 67%, the indifference of the local community is the reason. One person said, "No one is willing to be the Chair." Many attribute the lack of interest to the perceived absence of any threat or the small population base on which to draw.
- Inadequate financial support constrains 38%. Several commented that they needed "resources to go along with the mandates" and needed "funding, funding, funding."
- A perceived lack of serious chemical threats was singled out by 34%. As one Chair wrote, "I haven't found the 'level of risk' in our community that the regulation presumes."

- About 5% also volunteered criticism that their SERC provides poor leadership, no resources, and/or little help.

What sort of LEPCs are idle? Population size is the best predictor of LEPC lethargy. As shown in Figure 7 almost half (47%) of all Inactive LEPCs have jurisdictions with fewer than 20,000 residents. Few Proactive (9%) or Compliant LEPCs (10%) can be found in these less-populated jurisdictions.

One small-town Chair complained that "rural, non-industrial counties do not fit the assumed profile" on which SARA III seems to be based. Several others also elaborated on the inherent difficulties in attempting to operate a full-fledged LEPC with little or no funding in a small rural county. Excerpt #1 quotes one such case.

EXCERPT #1:

Policy makers and researchers need to differentiate "between the mission of a fully staffed LEPC with substantial resources in a large metropolitan area and a small LEPC with limited resources working in a rural area. [Ours] is a rural county of about 20,000 where population centers have less than 4,000 residents. . . . [Of the manuals for emergency planning], all but one seem to ignore the needs of a small community which differ . . . in scale and structure."

— Midwestern LEPC Chair

Not all Inactive LEPCs are resigned to their status. Nearly a quarter of the Inactive LEPCs asserted that they were in the early stage of attempting to launch or revive their LEPC. Comments of one especially concerned Chair are reprinted in Excerpt #2.

EXCERPT #2:

"Last year . . . this committee was doing very little, if anything, of what it is supposed to do as an LEPC. . . . We do not have a plan. The compliance work has not been done. . . . This committee has done very little due to mismanagement. [But] we are in the process of restaffing and getting on with our responsibilities. As a citizen I am outraged to find this LEPC is in a mess. I have answered your survey as well as I can. Perhaps next time I can report a more productive committee."

— Midwestern LEPC Chair

Jurisdictions of Inactive LEPCs are more likely to be rural and less affluent. Inactive LEPCs exist in all regions, but are slightly more common in the West where there are a few more sparsely populated jurisdictions. (See map in Figure 25.) Inactivity levels are unrelated to the large or small presence of Hispanic and African-American minorities. (Table 6.)

These patterns are noteworthy. They hold true on most individual items as well as on this cumulative index. That is, LEPCs likely to be the least active and least participatory on virtually all measures are those that are the least populated (especially those under 20,000). They are also likely to be more rural and less affluent. However, they are neither more nor less likely to have a high or low proportion of minority residents.

As a convenient designation, all other LEPCs will be called "functioning" from this point forward, to distinguish them as a group from Inactive LEPCs. Functioning LEPCs can then be sorted into three groups: Quasi-Active, Compliant, and Proactive.

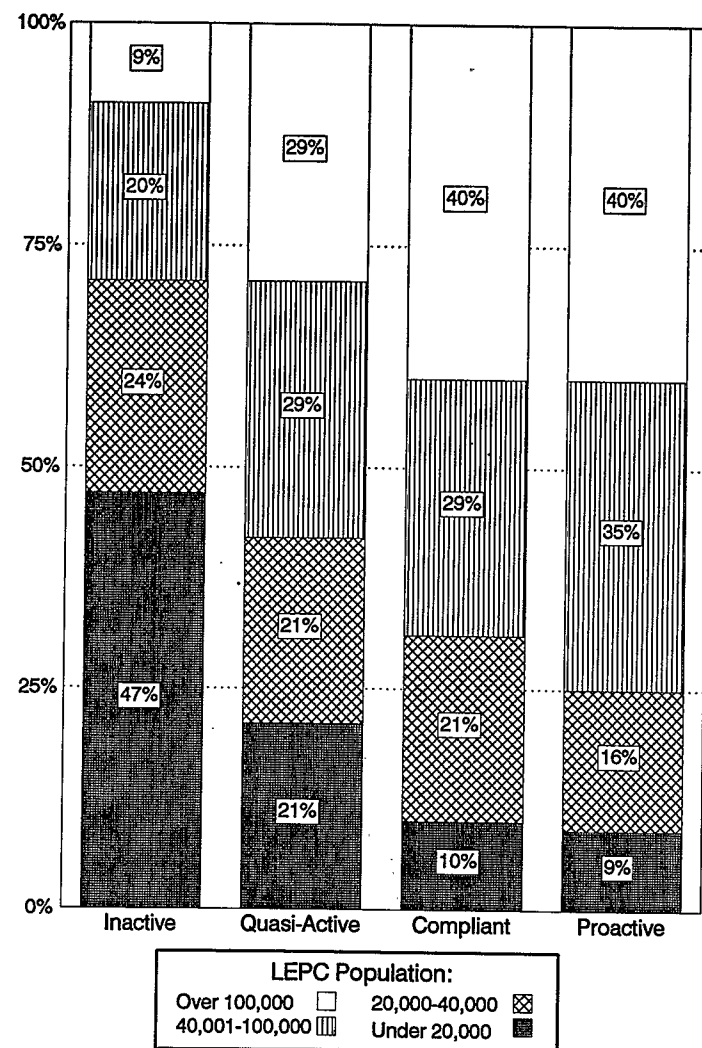


Figure 7: LEPC Activity & Population

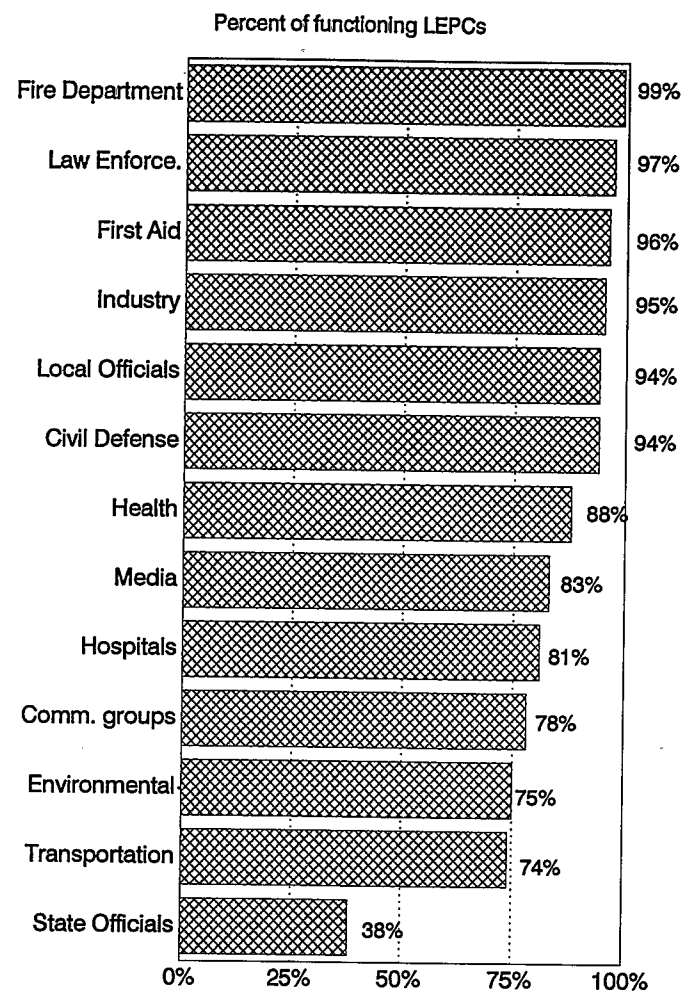


Figure 8: Areas Represented by LEPC Members

(2) Quasi-Active LEPCs

Quasi-Active LEPCs fulfill a majority of the ten key mandates, but fall short in two to four areas and/or do not have a completed emergency plan submitted to the SERC. Quasi-Active LEPCs comprise 39% of all LEPCs.

Quasi-Active LEPCs are not exactly dormant. As previously shown in Figure 5 and Table 5, most even take some proactive measures. Yet, these Quasi-Active LEPCs still tend to fall short in several areas of the law, especially those involving public communications requirements.

- Only 53% of all Quasi-Active LEPCs publicly advertise their formal meetings. (Table 22)
- Only 34% of all Quasi-Active LEPCs have published newspaper notices of the availability of emergency response plans and EPCRA data. (Table 24)

Simply satisfying these two elements of the law would have pushed almost half of the Quasi-Active LEPCs into the Compliant category. However, Quasi-Active LEPCs tend to be behind in most other SARA III activities as well. For example:

- Only 60% have submitted completed emergency response plans to their SERC. (Table 26.)
- Only 72% of those with completed plans have reviewed their plans in the last 12 months. (Table 29.)

(3) Compliant LEPCs

Compliant LEPCs — 16% of all LEPCs — have achieved a perfect (10/10) or near-perfect (9/10) score regarding the “letter of the law” (including a completed, SERC-submitted plan) but have not accumulated an equally strong record in the proactive “spirit of the law.”

- Like Quasi-Active LEPCs, Compliant LEPCs are most likely to default on the requirement to publish newspaper notices of the public availability of their EPCRA data and plan. Only 56% published such notices. (Table 24.)

(4) Proactive LEPCs

LEPCs are classified as Proactive if they have followed the SARA III law as closely as the Compliant LEPCs and also have performed at least four of the five proactive initiatives. A substantial number of all surveyed LEPCs earned the Proactive designation (24%).

Proactive LEPCs excel across the board, but, when examined for any common deficiencies, public communication tends to be their weakest area (just as it is for other LEPCs). (Tables 22 and 24.) For a review of the typical Proactive LEPC, see page 6.

Overall, LEPCs vary enormously in their levels of activism. About one fifth (21%) have failed to act on a majority of the basic mandates of SARA III. Some LEPCs created an emergency plan years ago but have become lifeless today; others have recently begun to revive. At the other extreme, nearly a quarter (24%) have chosen to fully comply with the details of the law and to pursue activities exceeding the minimum legal mandates.

All references to "functioning" LEPCs are based on the 79% of LEPCs that are at least "Quasi-Active" and excludes the 21% that are Inactive, as explained above.

Structures & Procedures

- Most functioning LEPCs do have a Chairperson (99%), an Emergency Coordinator (94%), and an Information Coordinator (96%). (See Figure 9.) Some vacant positions were in the process of being filled. (Tables 8-10)
- Functioning LEPCs usually have formal rules of procedure (86%) and hold formal meetings (91%). (Figure 9; Tables 11-12)
- Only 42% of functioning LEPCs have an operating budget to support their activities. (Figure 9; Table 13)

- Most of these LEPCs have sought additional resources. In accordance with the statute, many LEPCs have made recommendations regarding resources they need (71%), but only about half (54%) have made recommendations regarding the means for providing such additional resources. (Figure 10; Tables 16-17)
- As noted above, only 42% have an operating budget. Functioning LEPCs draw direct funding from local governments (34%) and from local industry (14%), among other sources. (Figure 10; Tables 14-15)
- Most LEPCs have recruited members from most of the dozen areas stipulated in SARA III. Only "elected state officials" are conspicuously missing and serve on only 38% of all functioning LEPCs. (Figure 8; Table 7)
- Consequently, most functioning committees (85%) have at least 11 members. The median number of members is 20. (Figure 11; Table 18)
- LEPC meetings are fairly well attended. The median number of members attending the typical meeting of functioning LEPCs in the past year was 12. (Figure 11; Table 20)
- Most functioning LEPCs meet on a fairly regular basis; 61% hold formal meetings at least quarterly. About one third (34%) meet six or more times a year. (Figure 12; Table 21)

In short, while six of ten LEPCs lack an operating budget, most functioning committees follow a majority of the prescribed structures.

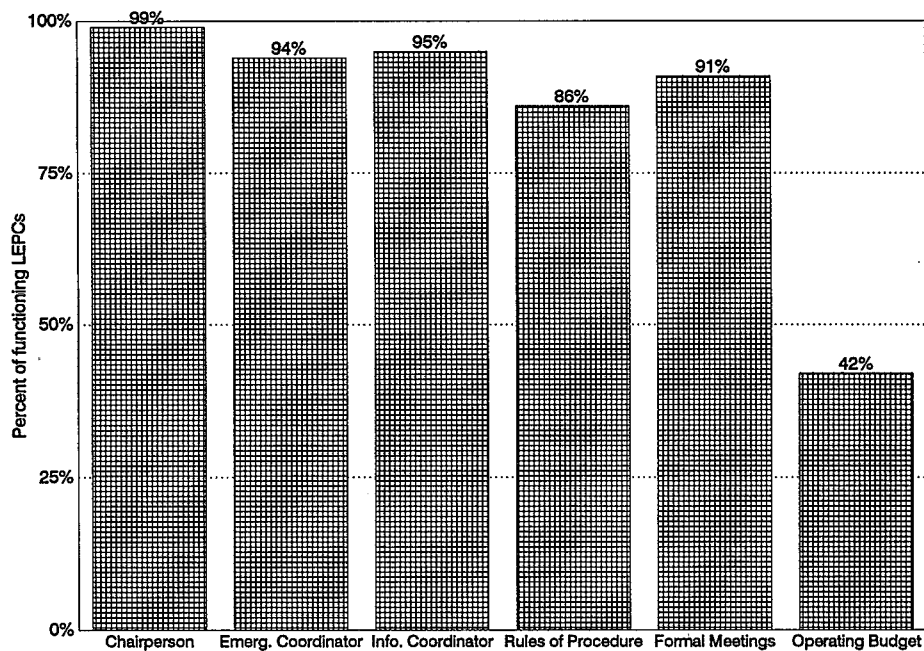


Figure 9: LEPC Leadership & Procedures

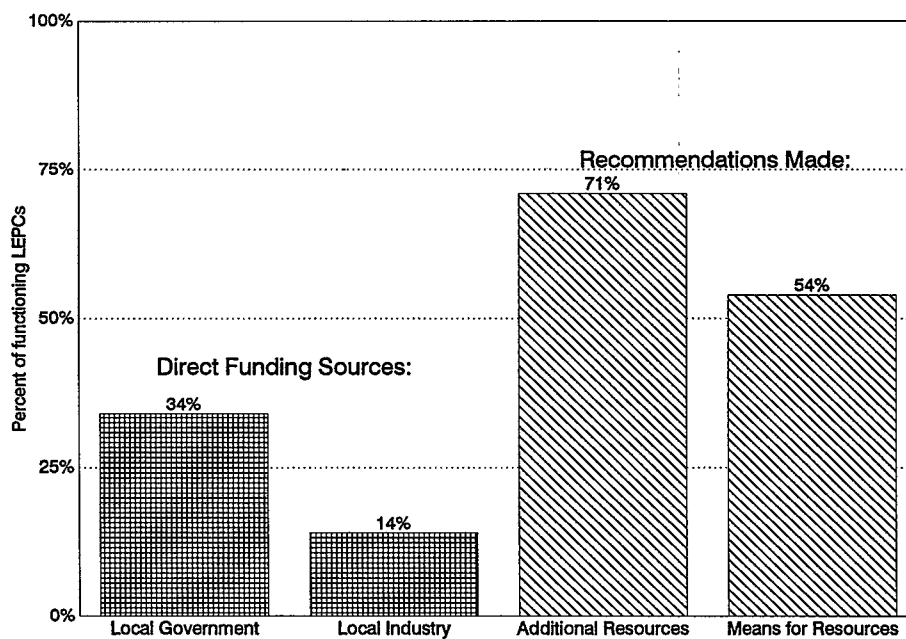


Figure 10: LEPC Funding & Recommendations

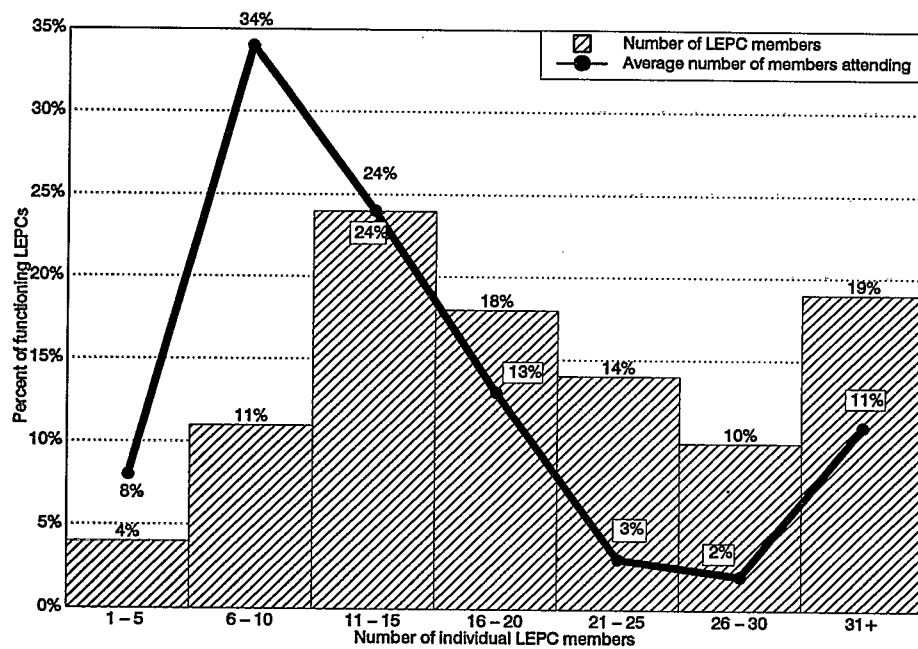


Figure 11: Size of LEPC & Average Attendance of Meetings

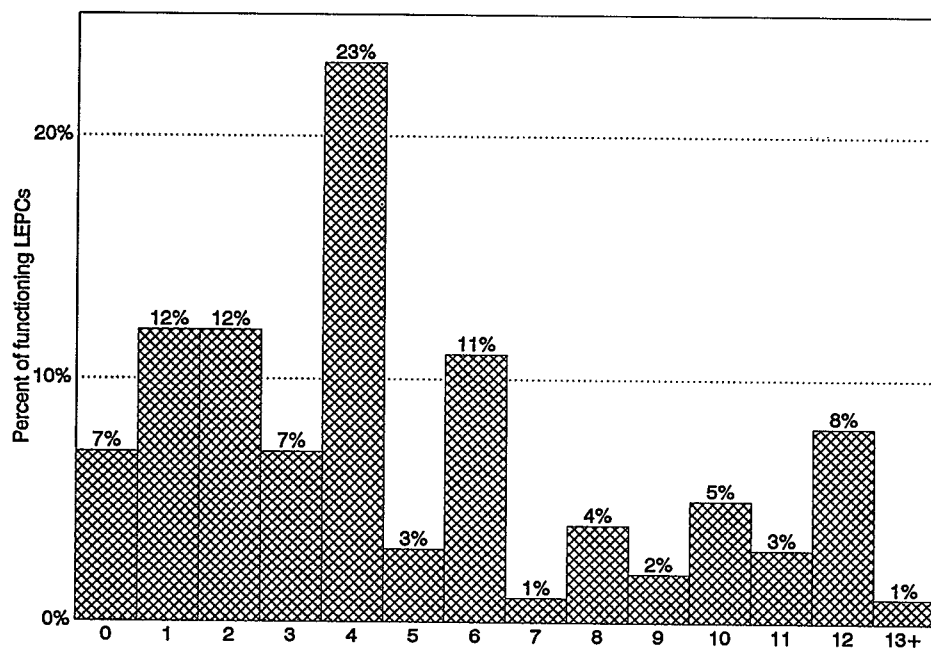


Figure 12: Frequency of Formal Meetings in Past 12 Months

Public Communications

Public accountability is a fundamental theme of SARA III. The law mandates several specific steps to ensure and encourage public accessibility to EHS data and the emergency planning process. Nevertheless, LEPCs tend to be especially lax in this area.

- Nearly one third of the functioning LEPCs (30%) fail to advertise their meetings to the local public. (Figure 13; Table 22)
- Half (51%) of the functioning LEPCs fail to publish the required newspaper notice about the public availability of the emergency plan and the EPCRA information. (Figure 13; Table 24)
- On the other hand, most functioning LEPCs (88%) have satisfied the key provision of having procedures in place to make the plan and the EPCRA information available to the public. (Figure 13; Table 23)
- Whether due to public apathy, the low profiles of LEPCs, or the absence of newspaper notices, most functioning LEPCs receive few public inquiries. Many (41%) received no inquiries during the past 12 months. Others received a few inquiries, but just a quarter (25%) received more than six inquiries. (Figure 14; Table 25)

Emergency Response Plan

Most functioning LEPCs (81%) have completed an emergency plan and submitted it to their SERC. Another 11% say their plan is "mostly completed." (See Figure 15; Table 26.) Characteristics of completed plans include the following:

- Most emergency plans were written by a team of LEPC members (60%) or one member (19%). (Figure 16; Table 27)
- Most completed plans contain nearly all of the elements required by law. (Figure 17; Table 28)
- Most plans (78%) even allow for natural hazards like hurricanes and earthquakes, an element not required by law. (Figure 17; Table 28)
- Most LEPCs (90%) have site-specific plans. (Figure 19; Table 33)

Most functioning LEPCs with completed plans are giving ongoing attention to refining their plans. (Figure 18)

- Most LEPCs (88%) reviewed their completed plan in the past year. (Table 29)
- Over three-fourths (78%) updated their plan in the past year. (Fig 18; Table 30.)
- A large majority (74%) practiced and exercised their plan in the past year. (Figure 18; Table 31)
- In the past year, 46% both exercised their plan and then revised it as a result of the exercise. (Table 32)

The status of these plans is important because most (62%) have had to use their plans in a chemical emergency. (Table 34)

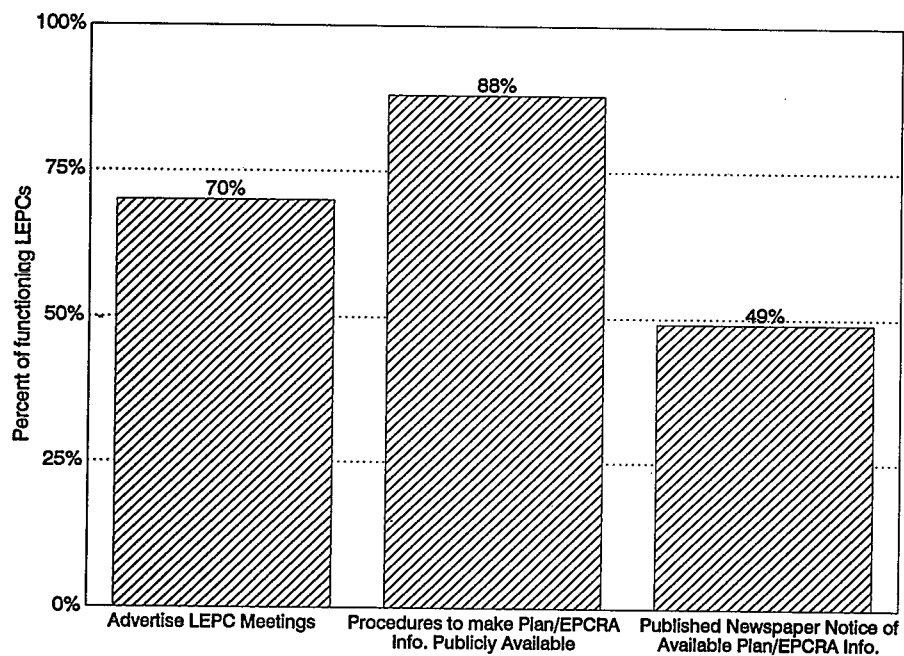


Figure 13: Public Communications

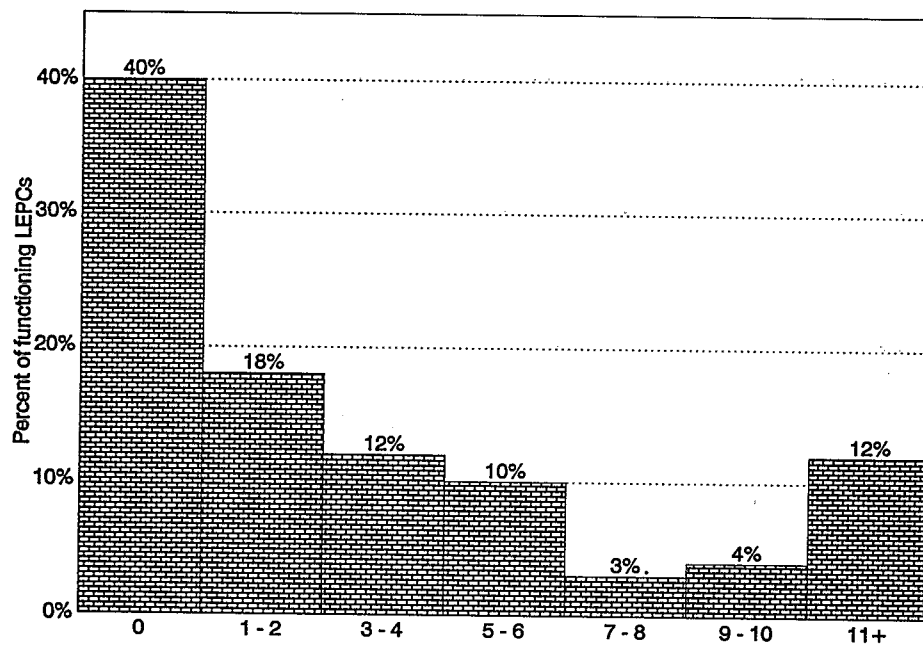


Figure 14: Number of Public Inquiries Received and Responded to in Past 12 Months

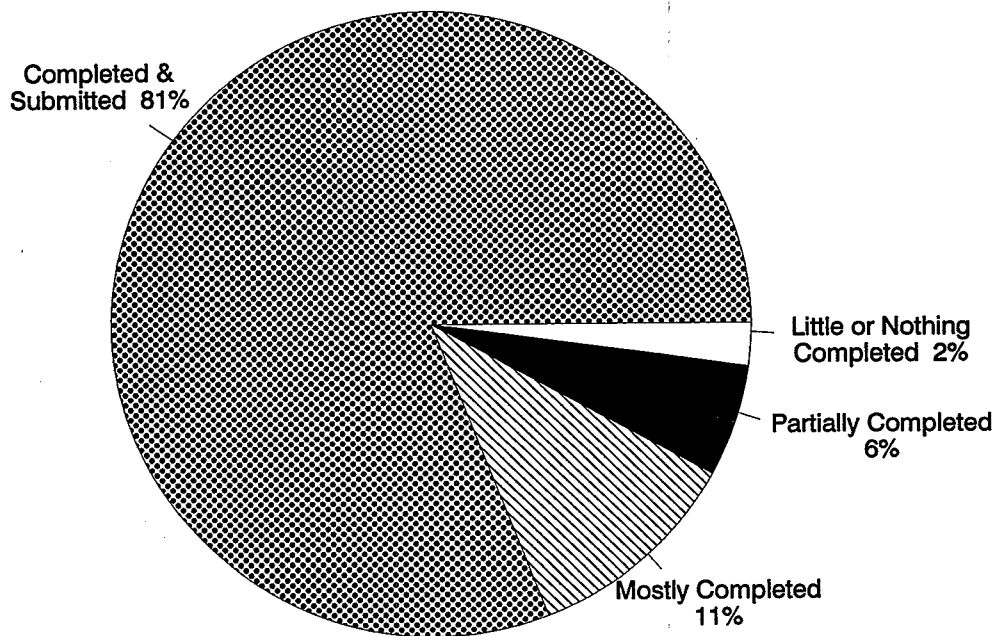


Figure 15: Emergency Plan Status of Functioning LEPCs

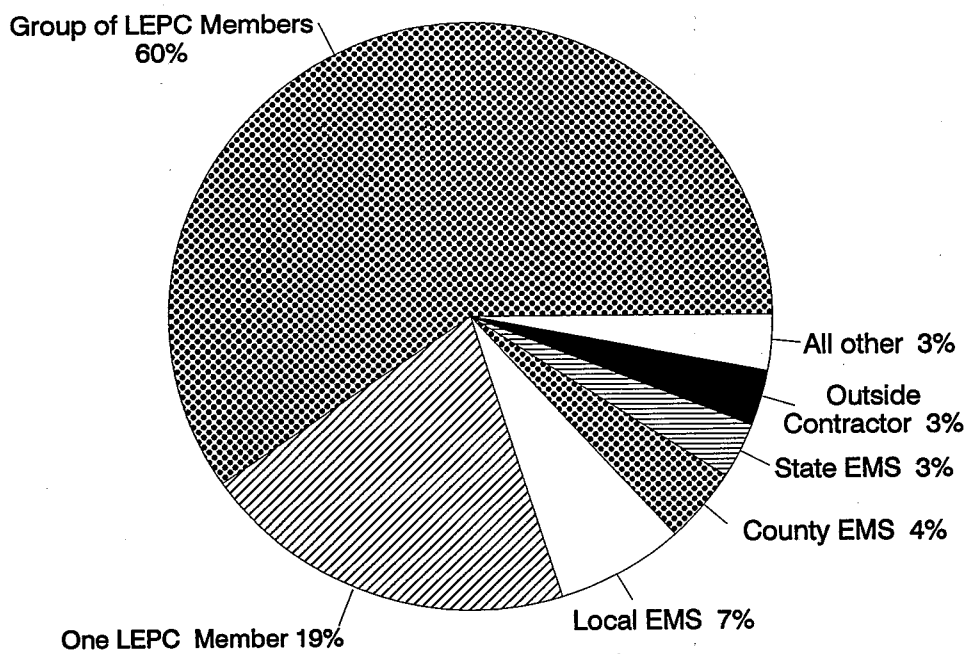


Figure 16: Emergency Plan Authorship

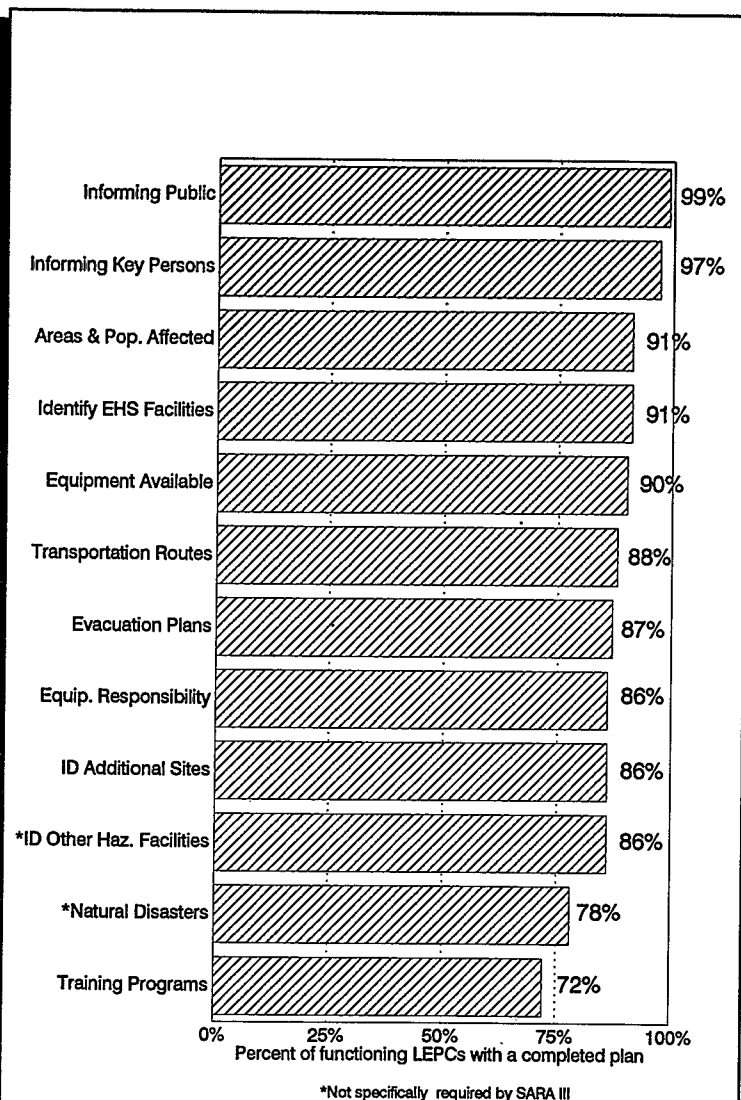


Figure 17: Specifics of Emergency Plans

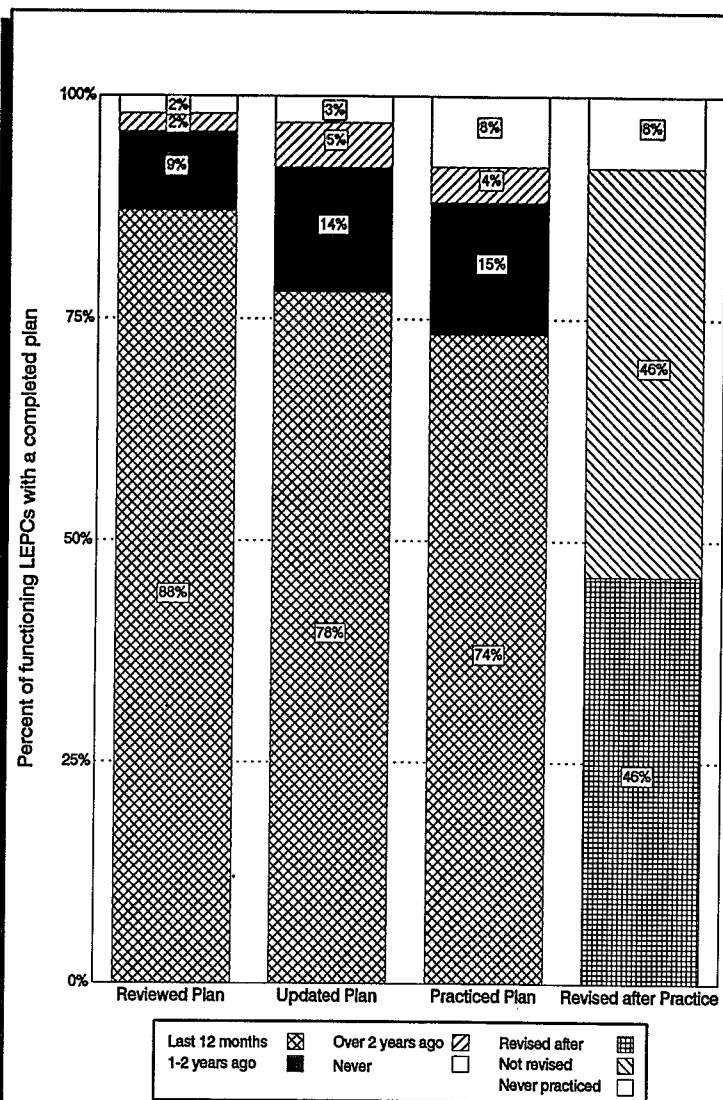


Figure 18: Plan Review, Update, Practice & Revision

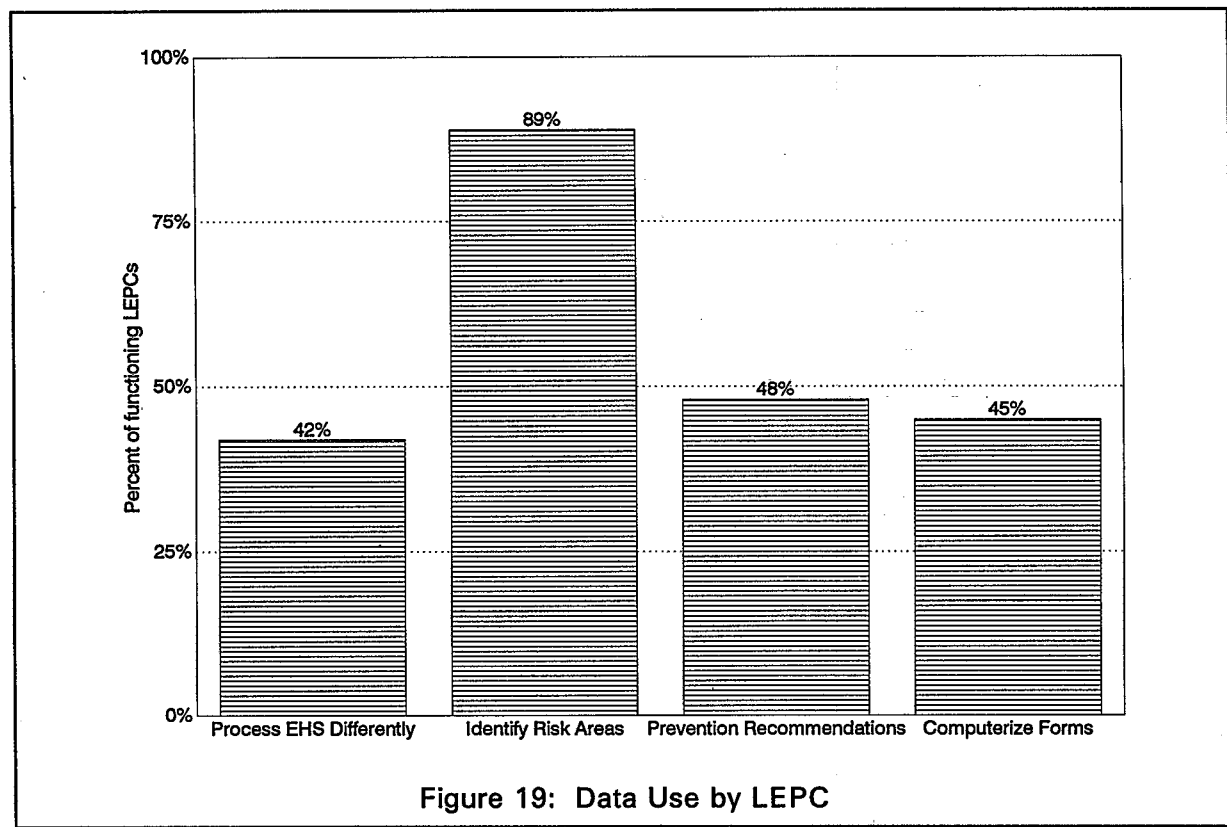
Reduce and Prevent Hazards

One of the most important — but not mandated — measures that LEPCs can take is to make “hazard reduction or prevention recommendations to industry or local government.” Nearly half (48%) of the functioning LEPCs have taken this notable step. (Figure 19; Table 38.)

Proactive LEPCs are especially likely to make such recommendations, with over three-fourths (76%) doing so. No dramatic regional or demographic correlates stand out in Table 38, although such recommendations are less common in lightly populated LEPC districts (under 20,000) than elsewhere.

Other Data Usage

- Functioning LEPCs overwhelmingly (89%) use the chemical inventory information found on the Tier I/II forms to identify risk areas to be addressed in the emergency plans. (Figure 19 and Table 37.)
- Fewer than half (42%) of the functioning LEPCs systematically process the extremely hazardous substances (EHS) data differently than non-EHS data. (Figure 19 and Table 35.)
- Nearly half (45%) of the functioning LEPCs put the chemical inventory information found on the Tier I/II forms into a computerized database. The remainder only use paper. (Figure 19 and Table 36.)



Priorities for Improvement

LEPC leaders were asked to select as many as three top priorities for improving their LEPC from a list of 12 items. Not everyone specified three priorities as the instructions requested. Some only noted one or two, and a few did not record any.

Answers are widely dispersed. No single factor far surpasses all the rest as the top concern of LEPCs. Most of these potential priorities are each cited by only one or two out of every ten LEPCs. (Figure 21; Table 41.)

- The top priority was “identifying non-reporting facilities.” Still, only 29% cited this as one of their top priorities.
- The least-cited priority was “integrating natural disasters into emergency plans.” Only 5% are particularly concerned about this area. Most have already taken natural disasters into account in their emergency plans and apparently are satisfied with it.

LEPC leaders also were asked: “Are you a member of any national organizations which you feel could effectively be used to support the interests of LEPCs nationwide?”

- “No” was the overwhelming answer, given by 75% of the respondents. The National Coordinating Council on Emergency Management (NCEM) was cited by 8%, but no other single group was cited by more than 1%. (Table 42.)

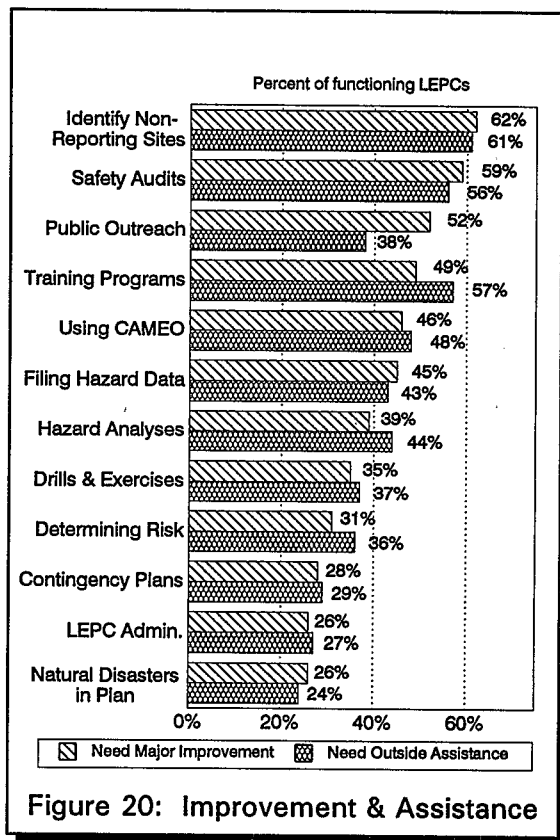


Figure 20: Improvement & Assistance

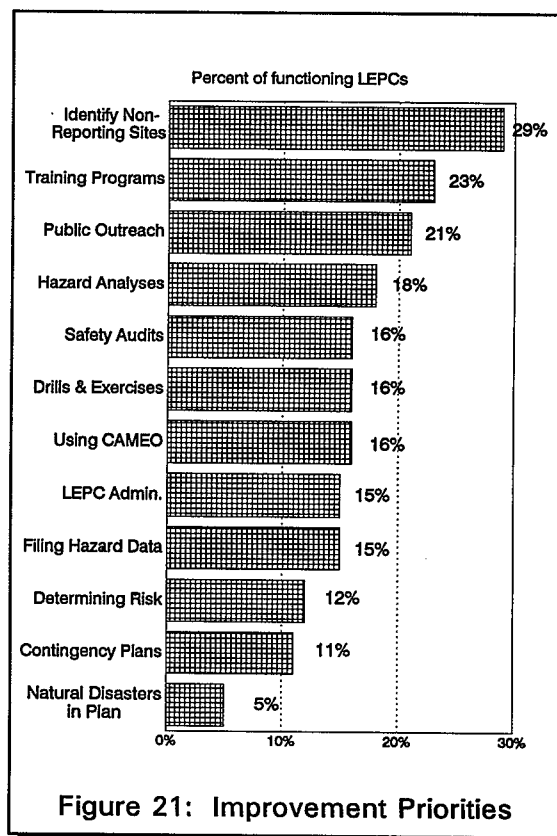


Figure 21: Improvement Priorities

Types of Assistance

LEPCs were asked to rate the usefulness of 25 different types of assistance: 11 EPA publications and software packages, three other publication series, eight training and technical assistance programs, and three types of meetings.

Familiar Resources. How useful are the various types of assistance with which the LEPC leaders are familiar? Discarding for the moment the "never heard of it" and "unfamiliar" answers, how are these various sources rated?

- Of 11 EPA tools and publications, LEPC leaders consider three to be "very useful": *CAMEO*, *ALOHA*, and the *List of Lists*. At the other end of the spectrum, *Managing Chemicals Safely*, *Making It Work*, and *Opportunities and Challenges* are rarely praised as being "very useful." Other EPA publications, along with trade, industry, and SERC publications, fall in the middle. (Figure 22; Table 43.)
- Industry training is considered the most useful, with EPA training not far behind. Training offered by other federal agencies and by the SERCs also receive moderately favorable ratings.
- Similarly, LEPC leaders view technical assistance provided by industry as being "very useful." Technical assistance from EPA, SERCs, and other federal agencies is not viewed quite as positively.

- Compared to other meetings, statewide LEPC meetings earned the highest ratings, with the HazMat Spills conferences also earning fairly positive ratings.
- The meetings held by the National Governors' Association received the poorest ratings of any LEPC resource.

These statistics (and Figure 22) are based on those who are familiar enough with a resource to evaluate it. When the "unfamiliar" category is added, a few shifts occur.

Unfamiliar Resources. Perhaps the single most important finding shown in Figure 23 is that many LEPC leaders are unacquainted with EPA publications or with other resources as well.

The most well-known EPA publications are the *NRT1 Planning Guide*, *Green Book*, *CAMEO* program, *Chemicals in the Community*, and *List of Lists*. Yet, about one third of the LEPC leaders are unfamiliar with EPA's highest profile publications. Other publications (*Making It Work* and *Opportunities and Challenges*) are unfamiliar to over two thirds of them. (Figure 23; Table 43.)

Two EPA publications illustrate LEPC usage in more detail. As shown for both the *NRT1 Hazardous Material Emergency Planning Guide* (Table 44) and *Opportunities and Challenges* (Table 45), awareness of these resources is closely, though not entirely, linked to LEPC activity levels and population size.

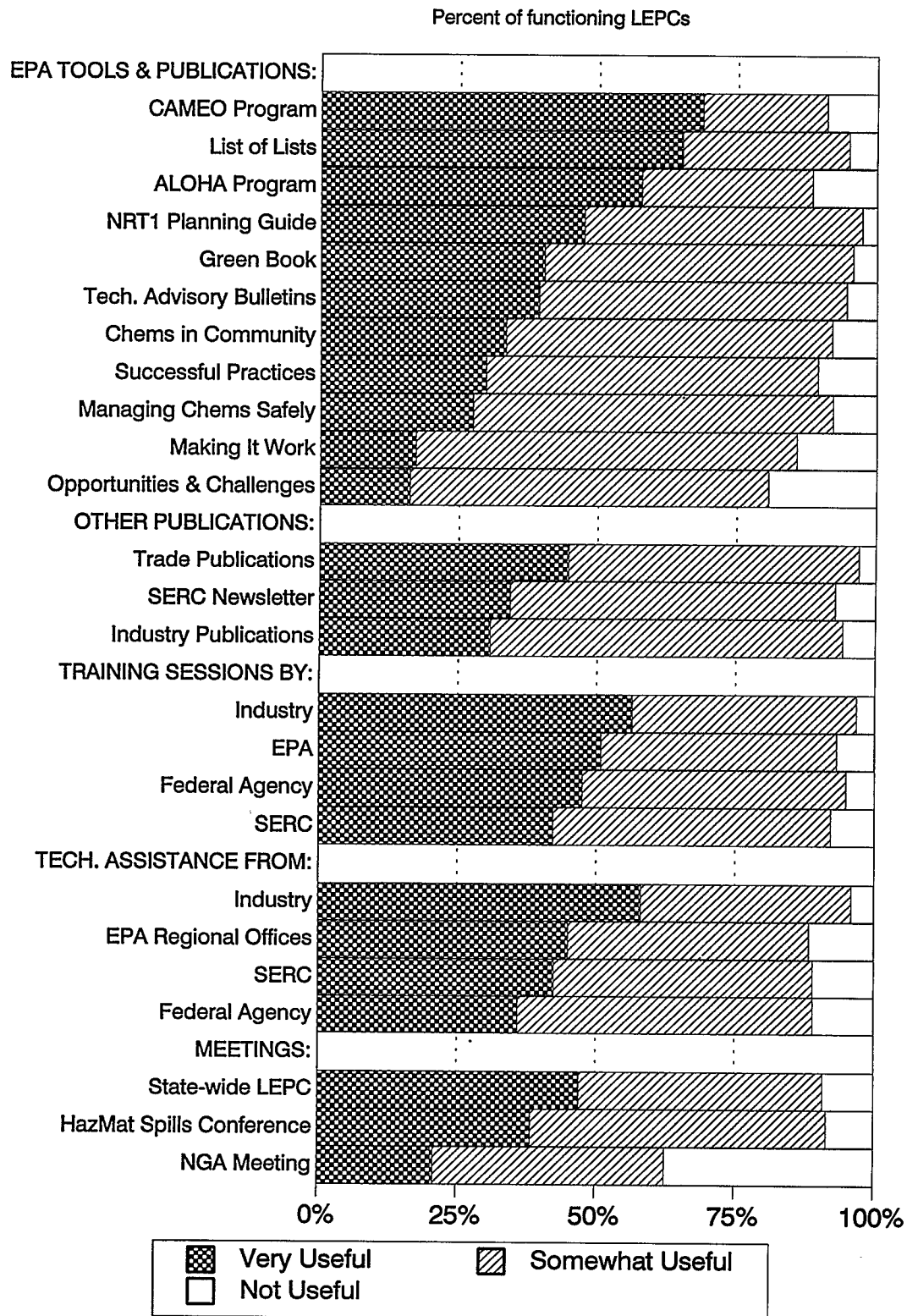


Figure 22: Usefulness of Familiar Resources

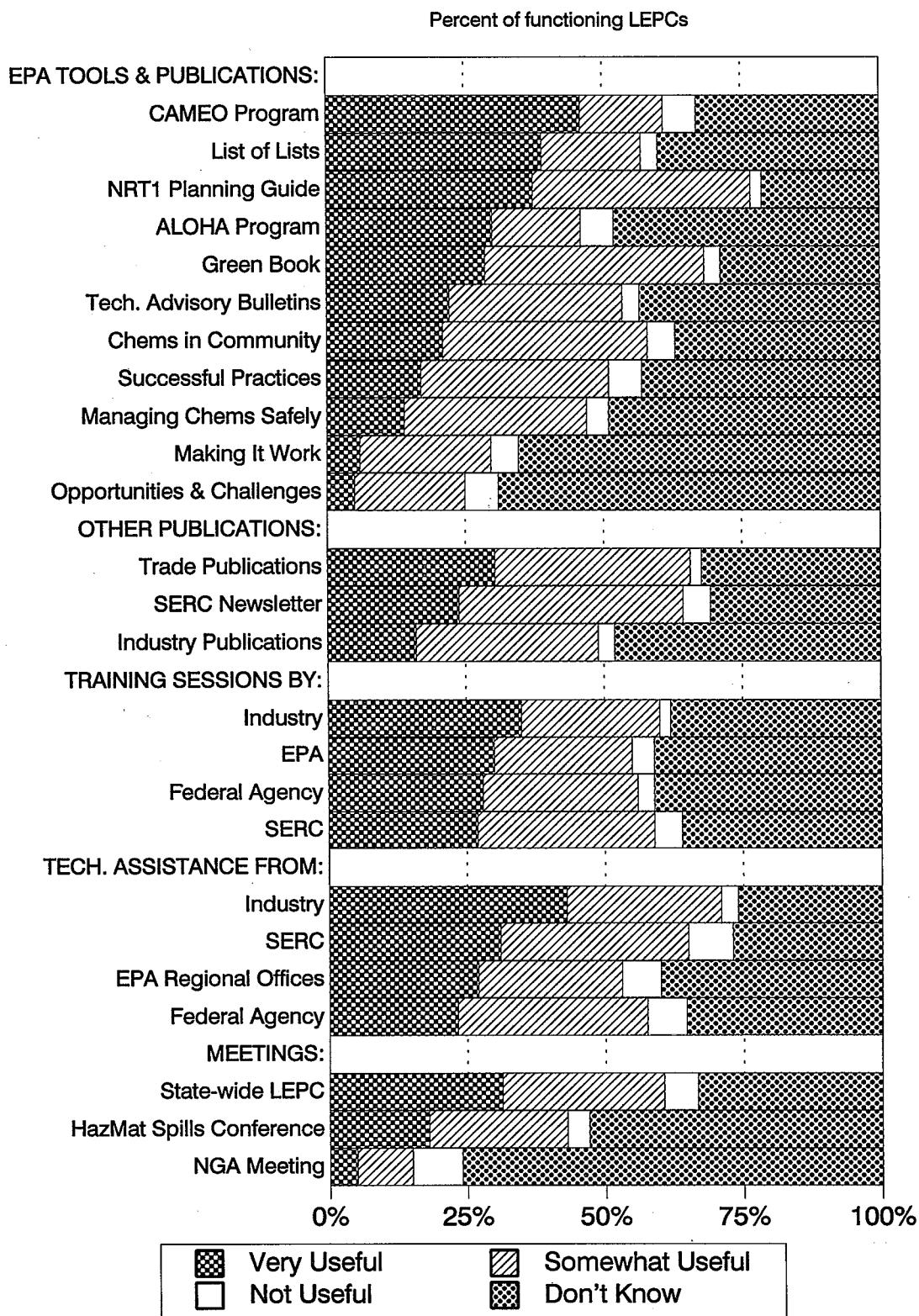


Figure 23: Usefulness of Resources (Including "Don't Know" Responses)

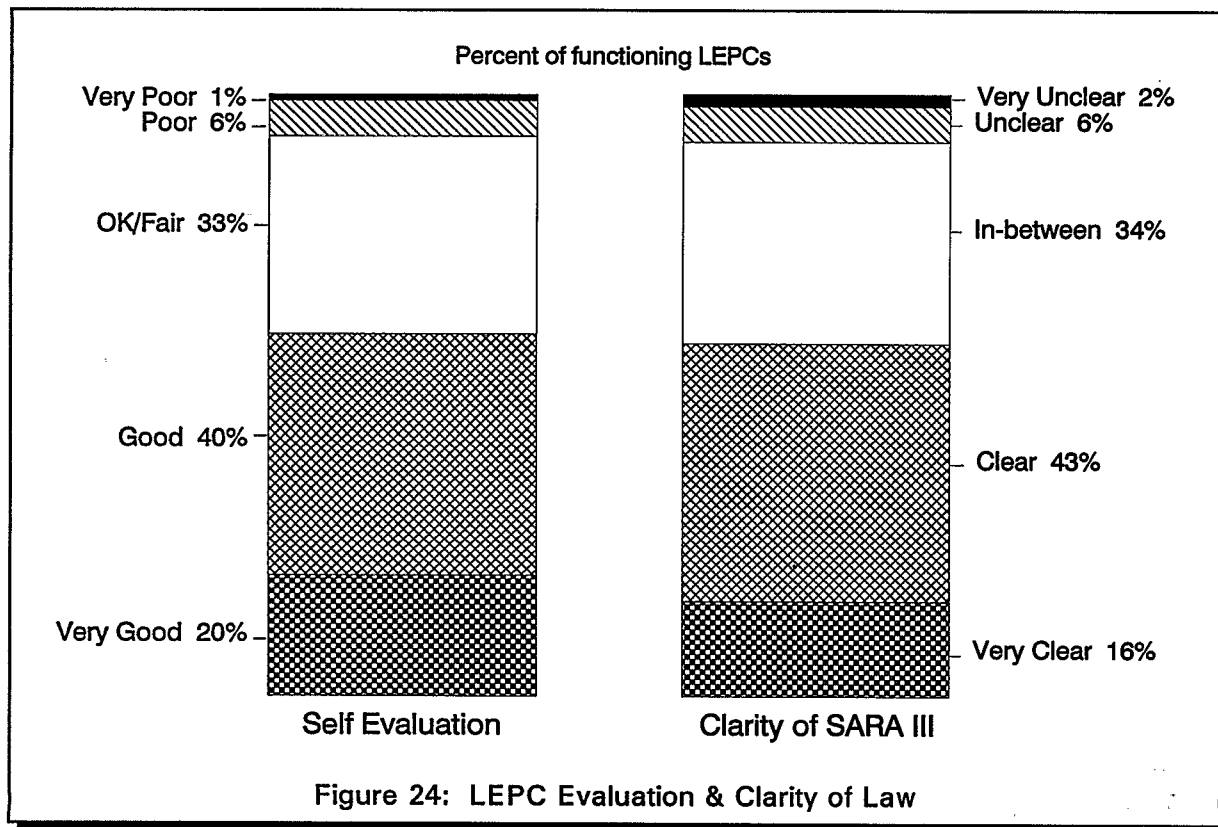
Self Appraisals & SARA III

Asked to assess "the job your LEPC is doing," the answers of LEPC leaders correspond closely to their performance. In other words, the Compliant or Proactive LEPCs usually rated themselves as doing a "good" or "very good" job. Quasi-Actives tended to rate themselves as "OK or fair" but not "good." (Table 46)

Nevertheless, as shown below in Figure 24, few are troubled enough by their LEPC's shortcomings to say their LEPC is doing a "poor" or "very poor" job. Only 7% of the functioning LEPCs put themselves into either of these two categories.

Could confusion about SARA III be to blame for some problems? LEPC leaders were asked: "How clear to you are the federal legal mandates for LEPCs in SARA III?"

Few functioning LEPC leaders accuse SARA III of obfuscation. Only 8% say SARA III's requirements are "unclear" or "very unclear." However, another third (34%) find them falling short of "clear" and say the clarity of the requirements are "in-between" — neither all clear nor all unclear. (Table 47)



Implications

Overall, LEPCs are doing a much better job than their critics supposed, although, many still have a long way to go. Without exhausting the ramifications of these survey findings, three particular patterns deserve to be underscored.

LEPCs in America's more populous jurisdictions are surprisingly vigorous. However, rural and small-town LEPCs are often much less healthy, if not moribund. SARA III was predicated on more volunteerism, public interest, and inventive funding than has emerged in these less-populated LEPCs. These lagging LEPCs might well profit from special guidance and resources. Some might even be consolidated with adjacent LEPCs.

Despite the "community right-to-know" goals of SARA III, public communications is the area in which most LEPCs fall short. Among all functioning LEPCs, only 49% publish newspaper notice of the public availability of their emergency plans and HazMat data and only 70% advertise their meetings to the public. LEPCs clearly need to be reminded of these obligations.

Another communications area stood out as a conspicuous target for improvement — the visibility of EPA publications for LEPCs. The good news is that — among those who are familiar with them — EPA's publications earn positive reviews. The bad news is that EPA's various publications are unknown to between one third and two thirds of the leaders of functioning LEPCs. Thus, periodic nationwide distribution of these materials holds the real potential to assist LEPCs.

Methodology Summary

Questionnaire. To develop the survey instrument, a series of interviews was first conducted with eleven representatives of EPA's Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention (CEPP) office and with three EPA regional officials. Next, the resulting draft questionnaire was pretested with leaders of five diverse LEPCs in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Their comments led to only three minor adjustments in the questionnaire. These LEPC chairs reacted so positively to the wording and format of the document that the questionnaire was deemed suitable for the national survey. A copy of the final questionnaire is reprinted in Appendix B.

Population-Weighted Random Sample.

The sampling strategy weighted LEPCs according to their population. This system ensured that LEPCs in the more populated jurisdictions were represented in approximate proportion to their population.

For every 120,000 residents of a state, an LEPC was sampled. Without such an approach, an unweighted sample would have drawn almost a third of the interviews from just three states — New Jersey, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire — since those states each have hundreds of small LEPC districts.

The resulting sample size for the project was 1,435 LEPCs throughout the nation, including a sample of LEPCs for U.S. territories and for Native American reservations.

Table 1: LEPC Sampling

	Total LEPCs	LEPC Sample
Alabama	67	34
Alaska	14	5
Arizona	15	15
Arkansas	77	20
California	6	6
Colorado	56	25
Connecticut	156	26
D.C.	1	1
Delaware	4	4
Florida	11	11
Georgia	4	4
Hawaii	4	4
Idaho	44	8
Illinois	104	96
Indiana	92	46
Iowa	87	23
Kansas	107	21
Kentucky	120	31
Louisiana	64	35
Maine	16	10
Maryland	25	25
Massachusetts	351	50
Michigan	92	68
Minnesota	7	7
Mississippi	82	21
Missouri	78	32
Montana	57	7
Nebraska	96	13
Nevada	17	10
New Hampshire	234	10
New Jersey	675	63
New Mexico	29	13
New York	58	58
North Carolina	101	55
North Dakota	53	5
Ohio	87	72
Oklahoma	80	26
Oregon	1	1
Pennsylvania	67	67
Rhode Island	9	9
South Carolina	46	29
South Dakota	66	7
Tennessee	95	41
Texas	278	142
Utah	31	14
Vermont	9	5
Virginia	113	46
Washington	41	41
West Virginia	53	15
Wisconsin	72	41
Wyoming	23	4
Puerto Rico, Territories, and Native Tribes	426	13
TOTAL	3397	1435

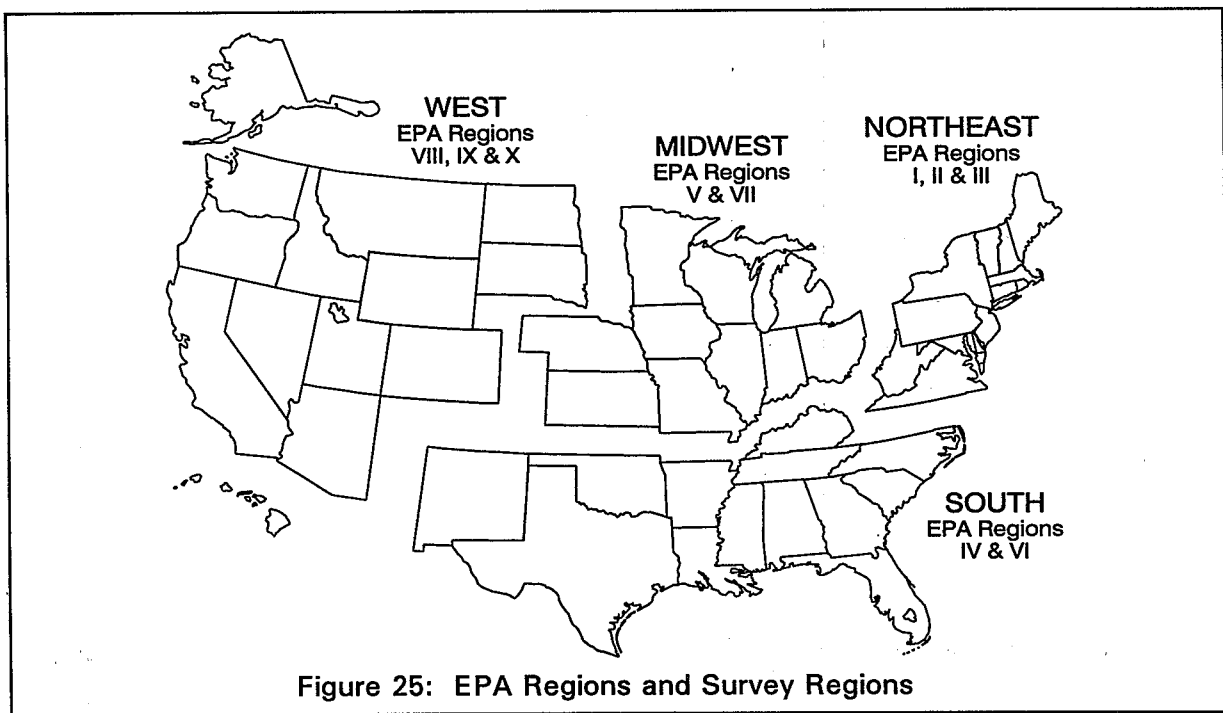
Survey Contacts. Five communication initiatives were undertaken:

- May 20, 1994: An advance letter promoting the forthcoming survey (and including a return change-of-address postcard) was mailed to all sampled LEPCs; 244 change-of-address postcards were returned.
- June 1, 1994: The survey questionnaires were mailed via U.S. Postal Service *Priority Mail*; 770 first-round surveys were returned.
- June 7, 1994: A follow-up reminder postcard was mailed to all LEPCs.
- July 11, 1994: A second round of surveys was mailed to all nonresponding LEPCs. This mailing included a special "short-form" to encourage defunct LEPCs to respond. Ultimately, 138 second-round surveys and 93 short-form surveys were returned.

- August 1-September 23, 1994: Telephone interviews were conducted with a random sample of 150 LEPC leaders who had not responded to the mail questionnaires.

Confidence Intervals. A random sample of 1,001 completed interviews drawn from the total of 3,397 LEPCs yields confidence intervals of $\pm 2\frac{1}{2}\%$ as a safe rule of thumb (at the customary 95% level of probability, adjusted by the finite population multiplier). The text does not dwell on confidence intervals, however, because the fundamental findings of this research do not hinge on subtle $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ margins.

Regional Groups. The four U.S. regions used in the tables throughout this report are based on EPA's ten regions. The map below shows how the EPA regions were combined to form four broader regions that correspond closely to conventional groupings.



Testing for Non-Response Bias. Out of 1,435 LEPCs sampled, 1,001 responded, a far larger sample than any known previous survey of LEPCs. Higher response rates increase the probability that the responses are an accurate representation of the sampled population. In this case, the 70% response rate is exceptionally strong and compares quite favorably with past surveys.²

Yet, it was still possible that the 70% who responded were different from the 30% who had not responded. Perhaps most nonresponding LEPCs were defunct. If so, the data would be misleading, despite the high response rate.

To probe this possibility, a random sample of 150 LEPCs was drawn from the pool of those who had not responded. All 150 were successfully contacted (in August and September) by telephone for a short survey. The results revealed great similarities between the 70% who responded and the 30% who had not:

- Inactive LEPCs were exactly 21% of both the 1,001 responding LEPCs and the 150 nonresponding LEPCs.
- Among the functioning LEPCs, 81% of the responders and 85% of the nonresponders had completed plans.

² City managers had a 33% response rate to the 1991 ICMA survey about LEPCs (R. O'Leary, *Emergency Planning*, International City/County Management Association, 1993). The response rate was 55% for a 1992 random sample of 220 LEPCs (J. D. Kartez, *LEPC Roles in Toxic Hazards Reduction*, Texas A&M University, 1993), although Kartez achieved higher responses from mayors and managers in middle-sized and large cities.

- No significant differences were found.

Thus, no evidence pointed toward nonresponse bias. Instead, these findings bolster the representative character of the high response rate and strengthen the persuasiveness of the survey data. (These telephone interviews bring the total completion rate to 80%.)

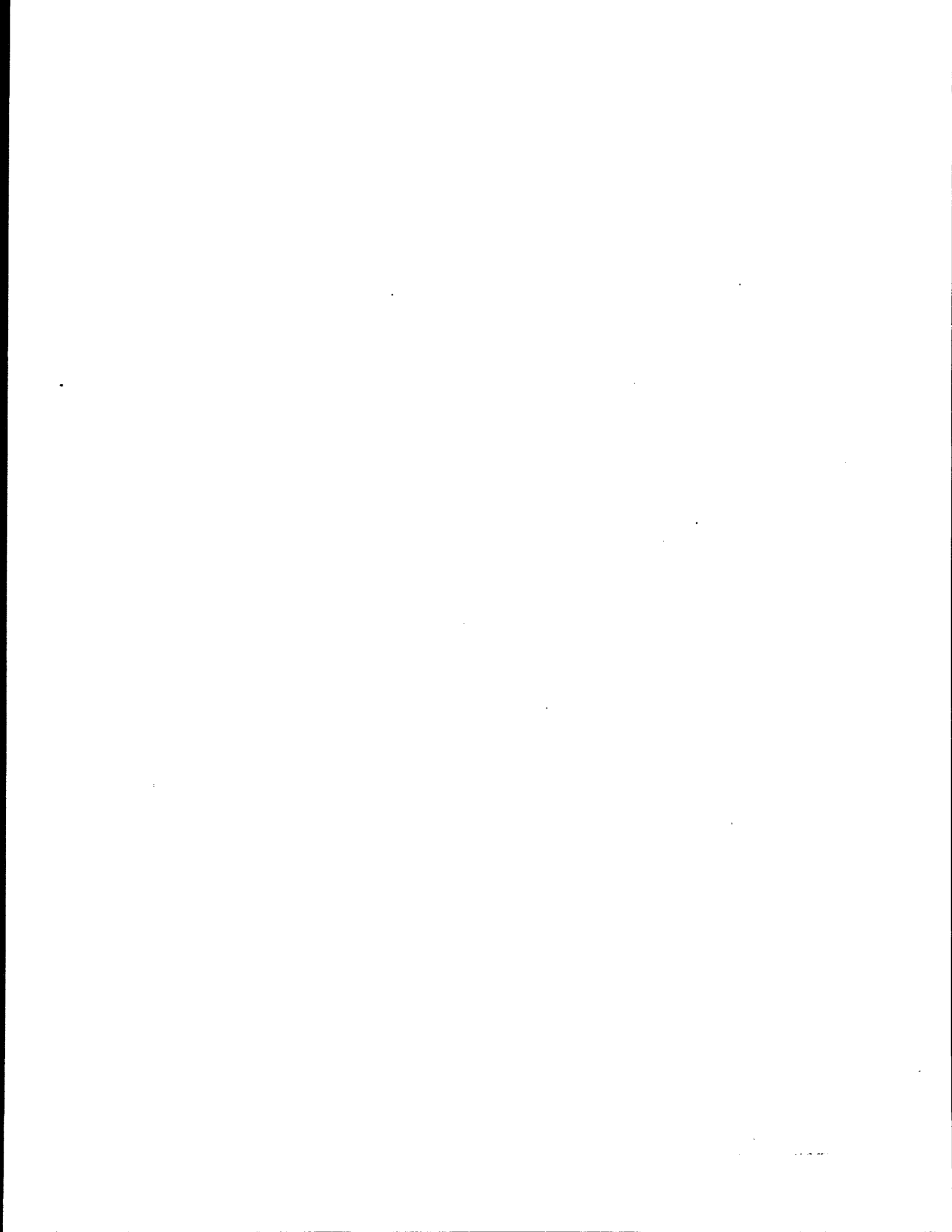
Response Validation. The exceptionally high mail completion rate — plus the lack of any detectable nonresponse bias — still does not ensure data validity. Despite the promise of anonymity, Chairs still might be reluctant to confess their failures to follow the law. Are LEPC Chairs embellishing their accomplishments? If so, these survey results would exaggerate the progress of LEPCs.

To scrutinize this issue, three dissimilar states were selected for intensive analysis: Alabama, Ohio, and Washington. A total of 112 LEPCs had been successfully surveyed in these three states.

Did LEPC Chairs feel comfortable enough to be frank about perhaps the most pivotal — and potentially embarrassing — survey question: Whether their LEPC had completed the emergency plan that was supposed to have been submitted to its SERC in 1988? Not only was this an ideal litmus test for the candor and accuracy of the answers, but, thanks to the SERCs' help, the LEPC answers could be validated.

- Only one of the 112 LEPCs in these states erroneously claimed to have a completed plan. This validation lends great credibility to the survey data.

- Unexpectedly, a few mistakes occurred in the opposite direction. Seven Chairs denied that their LEPC had a completed plan — even though their SERC had one in its files. Yet, if the LEPC lacks any institutional memory or awareness of having a plan, the survey answer (“no plan”) is actually a superior and more precise response.



Appendix A: Supplemental Tables

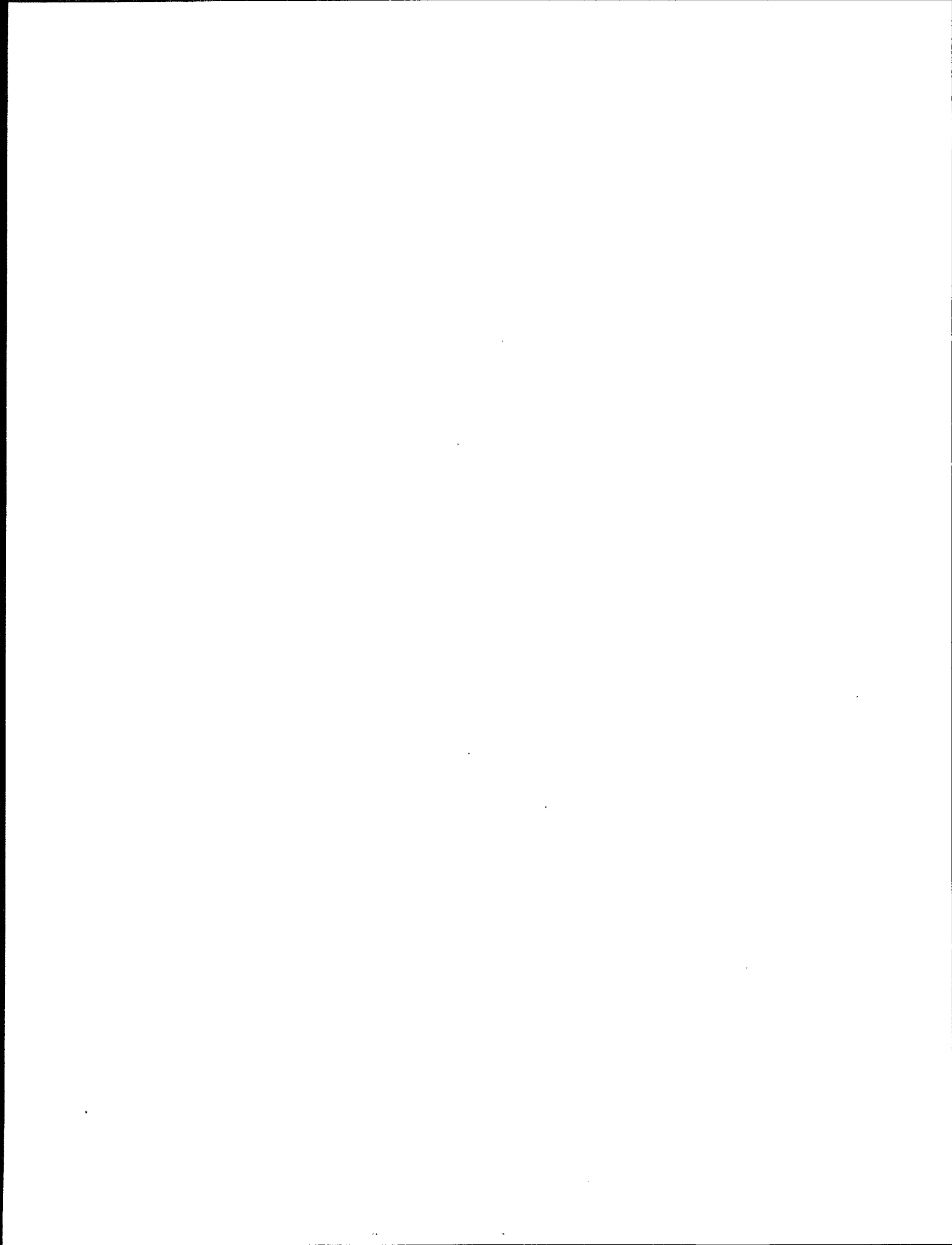


Table 1: FREQUENCY OF LEPC COMPLIANCE

	NUMBER OF COMPLIANT ACTIVITIES										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL LEPCs	9%	1%	2%	2%	2%	5%	7%	12%	16%	22%	22%
LEPC POPULATION											
Under 20,000	20%	3%	6%	5%	4%	7%	9%	11%	17%	9%	10%
20,000-40,000	11%	0%	2%	0%	3%	7%	7%	13%	14%	25%	17%
40,001-100,000	7%	0%	0%	1%	1%	4%	7%	12%	15%	28%	24%
Over 100,000	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	6%	11%	20%	25%	33%
REGION											
Northeast	10%	0%	1%	2%	3%	5%	7%	15%	16%	20%	22%
Midwest	6%	0%	2%	1%	2%	4%	7%	12%	15%	26%	27%
South	11%	1%	2%	2%	1%	6%	7%	9%	15%	23%	22%
West	13%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	9%	8%	25%	18%	11%
MEDIAN HH INCOME											
Under \$21,000	17%	2%	4%	2%	3%	8%	5%	12%	13%	20%	15%
Middle Quartiles	8%	1%	1%	2%	2%	4%	7%	13%	16%	23%	24%
Over \$30,000	7%	0%	1%	1%	3%	3%	9%	10%	20%	23%	23%
PERCENT URBAN											
Under 25% Urban	19%	1%	3%	3%	5%	9%	9%	9%	11%	15%	18%
Middle Quartiles	8%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%	6%	11%	16%	27%	22%
Over 75% Urban	4%	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	8%	14%	21%	21%	27%
PERCENT MINORITY											
Under 2% Minority	9%	0%	4%	1%	4%	6%	6%	11%	14%	24%	21%
Middle Quartiles	10%	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	8%	12%	17%	22%	23%
Over 20% Minority	8%	1%	1%	4%	1%	5%	6%	10%	20%	22%	22%

Table 2: CLASSIFICATIONS OF LEPC COMPLIANCE

	COMPLIANCE LEVEL		
	Non-Compliant	Mostly Compliant	Compliant
ALL LEPCs	21%	35%	44%
LEPC POPULATION			
Under 20,000	45%	36%	19%
20,000-40,000	25%	34%	41%
40,001-100,000	14%	34%	52%
Over 100,000	6%	36%	58%
REGION			
Northeast	21%	38%	41%
Midwest	14%	34%	53%
South	24%	32%	44%
West	29%	43%	29%
MEDIAN HH INCOME			
Under \$21,000	36%	30%	35%
Middle Quartiles	18%	35%	47%
Over \$30,000	15%	39%	46%
PERCENT URBAN			
Under 25% Urban	38%	29%	33%
Middle Quartiles	18%	33%	49%
Over 75% Urban	9%	43%	48%
PERCENT MINORITY			
Under 2% Minority	24%	32%	45%
Middle Quartiles	18%	37%	45%
Over 20% Minority	20%	36%	44%

Table 3: FREQUENCY OF LEPC PROACTIVITY

	NUMBER OF PROACTIVE STEPS					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
ALL LEPCs	15%	10%	14%	24%	22%	15%
LEPC POPULATION						
Under 20,000	34%	13%	12%	21%	15%	5%
20,000-40,000	16%	10%	14%	26%	19%	15%
40,001-100,000	11%	9%	12%	26%	24%	18%
Over 100,000	4%	8%	16%	25%	27%	19%
REGION						
Northeast	4%	8%	19%	28%	24%	16%
Midwest	6%	12%	14%	24%	23%	21%
South	32%	8%	10%	21%	20%	9%
West	9%	16%	15%	26%	21%	14%
MEDIAN HH INCOME						
Under \$21,000	28%	11%	10%	21%	18%	11%
Middle Quartiles	13%	11%	13%	25%	23%	14%
Over \$30,000	9%	9%	16%	24%	23%	18%
PERCENT URBAN						
Under 25% Urban	28%	14%	9%	19%	18%	13%
Middle Quartiles	14%	10%	13%	26%	20%	16%
Over 75% Urban	5%	7%	18%	26%	28%	15%
PERCENT MINORITY						
Under 2% Minority	18%	11%	12%	24%	17%	18%
Middle Quartiles	14%	10%	14%	25%	21%	15%
Over 20% Minority	14%	8%	13%	24%	30%	11%

Table 4: CLASSIFICATIONS OF LEPC PROACTIVITY

	PROACTIVITY LEVEL		
	Not Proactive	Somewhat Proactive	Very Proactive
ALL LEPCs	25%	38%	37%
LEPC POPULATION			
Under 20,000	47%	33%	20%
20,000-40,000	27%	39%	34%
40,001-100,000	20%	38%	42%
Over 100,000	13%	41%	46%
REGION			
Northeast	21%	43%	36%
Midwest	22%	36%	42%
South	28%	37%	34%
West	34%	36%	30%
MEDIAN HH INCOME			
Under \$21,000	38%	32%	30%
Middle Quartiles	24%	39%	37%
Over \$30,000	18%	40%	42%
PERCENT URBAN			
Under 25% Urban	42%	27%	31%
Middle Quartiles	24%	40%	37%
Over 75% Urban	13%	44%	43%
PERCENT MINORITY			
Under 2% Minority	29%	36%	35%
Middle Quartiles	24%	39%	36%
Over 20% Minority	22%	37%	41%

Table 5A:
PROACTIVITY LEVELS BY COMPLIANCE LEVELS (Row Percents)

	PROACTIVITY LEVEL		
	Not Proactive	Somewhat Proactive	Very Proactive
COMPLIANCE LEVEL			
Non-Compliant	83%	16%	1%
Mostly Compliant	19%	52%	29%
Compliant	3%	38%	60%

Table 5B:
PROACTIVITY LEVELS BY COMPLIANCE LEVELS (Column Percents)

	PROACTIVITY LEVEL		
	Not Proactive	Somewhat Proactive	Very Proactive
COMPLIANCE LEVEL			
Non-Compliant	68%	8%	1%
Mostly Compliant	27%	48%	28%
Compliant	5%	44%	71%

Table 5C:
PROACTIVITY LEVELS BY COMPLIANCE LEVELS (Total Percents)

	PROACTIVITY LEVEL		
	Not Proactive	Somewhat Proactive	Very Proactive
COMPLIANCE LEVEL			
Non-Compliant	17%	3%	0%
Mostly Compliant	7%	18%	10%
Compliant	1%	17%	26%

Table 6: OVERALL LEPC ACTIVITY LEVELS

	ACTIVITY LEVEL			
	Inactive	Quasi- Active	Compliant	Proactive
ALL LEPCs	21%	39%	16%	24%
LEPC POPULATION				
Under 20,000	45%	38%	8%	10%
20,000-40,000	25%	39%	17%	20%
40,001-100,000	14%	39%	17%	30%
Over 100,000	6%	38%	22%	33%
REGION				
Northeast	21%	41%	14%	24%
Midwest	14%	39%	18%	29%
South	24%	34%	19%	24%
West	29%	44%	13%	15%
MEDIAN HH INCOME				
Under \$21,000	36%	34%	12%	18%
Middle Quartiles	18%	39%	18%	25%
Over \$30,000	15%	42%	15%	28%
PERCENT URBAN				
Under 25% Urban	38%	32%	10%	19%
Middle Quartiles	18%	38%	19%	25%
Over 75% Urban	9%	44%	18%	29%
PERCENT MINORITY				
Under 2% Minority	24%	37%	17%	23%
Middle Quartiles	18%	40%	17%	24%
Over 20% Minority	20%	37%	15%	28%

Table 7: AREAS REPRESENTED BY MEMBERS ON LEPCs (Q4)

	Yes	No
Fire Fighting Departments	99%	1%
Law Enforcement	97%	3%
First Aid	96%	4%
Industries/Facilities Affected by SARA III	95%	5%
Elected Local Officials	94%	6%
Civil Defense	94%	6%
Other Health Industries	88%	12%
Media	83%	17%
Hospitals	81%	19%
Community Groups	78%	22%
Environmental	75%	25%
Transportation Sectors	74%	26%
Elected State Officials	38%	62%

Based on functioning LEPCs

Table 8: LEPCs WITH A CHAIRPERSON (Q1A)

	Chairperson	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	99%	1%
LEPC TOTAL	88%	12%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	46%	55%
Quasi-Active	99%	1%
Compliant	100%	0%
Proactive	100%	0%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	74%	26%
20,000-40,000	88%	13%
40,001-100,000	91%	9%
Over 100,000	98%	2%
REGION		
Northeast	88%	12%
Midwest	93%	7%
South	87%	13%
West	81%	19%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	78%	22%
Middle Quartiles	91%	9%
Over \$30,000	91%	9%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	77%	23%
Middle Quartiles	91%	9%
Over 75% Urban	94%	6%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	89%	11%
Middle Quartiles	88%	12%
Over 20% Minority	89%	11%

Table 9: LEPCs WITH A COMMUNITY EMERGENCY COORDINATOR (Q1B)

	Community Emergency Coordinator	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	94%	6%
ALL LEPCs	83%	17%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	41%	59%
Quasi-Active	89%	11%
Compliant	97%	3%
Proactive	99%	1%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	70%	30%
20,000-40,000	86%	14%
40,001-100,000	88%	12%
Over 100,000	86%	14%
REGION		
Northeast	83%	17%
Midwest	87%	13%
South	82%	18%
West	74%	26%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	77%	23%
Middle Quartiles	84%	16%
Over \$30,000	84%	16%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	73%	27%
Middle Quartiles	87%	13%
Over 75% Urban	86%	14%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	83%	17%
Middle Quartiles	83%	17%
Over 20% Minority	84%	16%

Table 10: LEPCs WITH AN INFORMATION COORDINATOR (Q1C)

	Information Coordinator	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	96%	4%
LEPC TOTAL	84%	16%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	35%	65%
Quasi-Active	91%	9%
Compliant	100%	0%
Proactive	100%	0%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	67%	33%
20,000-40,000	82%	18%
40,001-100,000	88%	12%
Over 100,000	93%	7%
REGION		
Northeast	81%	19%
Midwest	90%	10%
South	83%	17%
West	76%	24%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	78%	22%
Middle Quartiles	84%	16%
Over \$30,000	87%	13%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	75%	25%
Middle Quartiles	86%	14%
Over 75% Urban	88%	12%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	84%	16%
Middle Quartiles	83%	17%
Over 20% Minority	85%	15%

Table 11: LEPCs WITH RULES OF PROCEDURE (Q1D)

	Rules of Procedure for the Committee	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	86%	14%
LEPC TOTAL	72%	28%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	18%	82%
Quasi-Active	76%	24%
Compliant	92%	8%
Proactive	96%	4%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	49%	51%
20,000-40,000	66%	34%
40,001-100,000	79%	21%
Over 100,000	86%	14%
REGION		
Northeast	70%	30%
Midwest	79%	21%
South	71%	29%
West	61%	39%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	58%	42%
Middle Quartiles	76%	24%
Over \$30,000	75%	25%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	61%	39%
Middle Quartiles	74%	26%
Over 75% Urban	80%	20%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	72%	28%
Middle Quartiles	73%	27%
Over 20% Minority	70%	30%

Table 12: LEPCs HOLDING FORMAL MEETINGS (Q5)

	Formal Meetings of LEPC	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	91%	9%
LEPC TOTAL	75%	25%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	13%	87%
Quasi-Active	82%	18%
Compliant	98%	2%
Proactive	100%	0%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	49%	51%
20,000-40,000	68%	32%
40,001-100,000	82%	18%
Over 100,000	94%	6%
REGION		
Northeast	73%	27%
Midwest	81%	19%
South	73%	27%
West	72%	28%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	60%	40%
Middle Quartiles	78%	22%
Over \$30,000	81%	19%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	59%	41%
Middle Quartiles	78%	22%
Over 75% Urban	86%	14%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	71%	29%
Middle Quartiles	77%	23%
Over 20% Minority	76%	24%

Table 13: LEPCs WITH AN OPERATING BUDGET (Q9)

	Operating Budget	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	42%	58%
LEPC TOTAL	34%	66%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	5%	95%
Quasi-Active	33%	67%
Compliant	38%	62%
Proactive	57%	43%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	24%	76%
20,000-40,000	31%	69%
40,001-100,000	35%	65%
Over 100,000	43%	57%
REGION		
Northeast	35%	65%
Midwest	55%	45%
South	16%	84%
West	23%	77%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	17%	83%
Middle Quartiles	38%	62%
Over \$30,000	39%	61%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	32%	68%
Middle Quartiles	36%	64%
Over 75% Urban	34%	66%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	45%	55%
Middle Quartiles	37%	63%
Over 20% Minority	16%	84%

Table 14: LEPCs RECEIVING LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDING (Q10A)

	Local Government Funding	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	34%	66%
LEPC TOTAL	28%	72%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	7%	93%
Quasi-Active	26%	74%
Compliant	34%	66%
Proactive	46%	54%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	23%	77%
20,000-40,000	25%	75%
40,001-100,000	29%	71%
Over 100,000	33%	67%
REGION		
Northeast	35%	65%
Midwest	38%	63%
South	18%	82%
West	14%	86%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	18%	82%
Middle Quartiles	28%	72%
Over \$30,000	36%	64%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	27%	73%
Middle Quartiles	27%	73%
Over 75% Urban	32%	68%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	30%	70%
Middle Quartiles	30%	70%
Over 20% Minority	22%	78%

Table 15: LEPCs RECEIVING LOCAL INDUSTRY FUNDING (Q10B)

	Local Industry Funding	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	14%	86%
LEPC TOTAL	12%	88%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	2%	98%
Quasi-Active	8%	92%
Compliant	15%	85%
Proactive	25%	75%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	2%	98%
20,000-40,000	9%	91%
40,001-100,000	14%	86%
Over 100,000	19%	81%
REGION		
Northeast	20%	80%
Midwest	9%	91%
South	9%	91%
West	7%	93%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	7%	93%
Middle Quartiles	14%	86%
Over \$30,000	11%	89%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	10%	90%
Middle Quartiles	11%	89%
Over 75% Urban	15%	85%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	16%	84%
Middle Quartiles	10%	90%
Over 20% Minority	11%	89%

Table 16: LEPCs RECOMMENDING ADDITIONAL RESOURCES (Q11A)

	LEPC Recommended Additional Resources	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	71%	29%
LEPC TOTAL	60%	40%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	19%	81%
Quasi-Active	64%	36%
Compliant	67%	33%
Proactive	84%	16%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	41%	59%
20,000-40,000	57%	43%
40,001-100,000	62%	38%
Over 100,000	75%	25%
REGION		
Northeast	64%	36%
Midwest	65%	35%
South	52%	48%
West	60%	40%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	44%	56%
Middle Quartiles	64%	36%
Over \$30,000	64%	36%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	50%	50%
Middle Quartiles	61%	39%
Over 75% Urban	68%	32%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	64%	36%
Middle Quartiles	61%	39%
Over 20% Minority	55%	45%

Table 17:
LEPCs RECOMMENDING MEANS FOR ACQUIRING MORE RESOURCES (Q11B)

	LEPC Recommended Means for More Resources	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	54%	46%
LEPC TOTAL	45%	55%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	12%	88%
Quasi-Active	46%	54%
Compliant	48%	52%
Proactive	70%	30%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	26%	74%
20,000-40,000	37%	63%
40,001-100,000	50%	50%
Over 100,000	61%	39%
REGION		
Northeast	48%	52%
Midwest	50%	50%
South	40%	60%
West	42%	58%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	28%	72%
Middle Quartiles	49%	51%
Over \$30,000	51%	49%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	34%	66%
Middle Quartiles	46%	54%
Over 75% Urban	54%	46%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	46%	54%
Middle Quartiles	46%	54%
Over 20% Minority	43%	57%

Table 18: NUMBER OF MEMBERS ON LEPC (Q2)

	Individual LEPC Members		
	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	14	20	27
ALL LEPCs	12	18	26
ACTIVITY LEVEL			
Inactive	5	9	12
Quasi-Active	12	16	25
Compliant	15	20	27
Proactive	16	21	29
LEPC POPULATION			
Under 20,000	8	12	16
20,000-40,000	12	15	20
40,001-100,000	14	20	26
Over 100,000	18	25	33
REGION			
Northeast	12	16	24
Midwest	13	18	24
South	14	22	30
West	11	17	25
MEDIAN HH INCOME			
Under \$21,000	10	13	20
Middle Quartiles	13	19	27
Over \$30,000	14	19	26
PERCENT URBAN			
Under 25% Urban	9	14	18
Middle Quartiles	13	19	26
Over 75% Urban	15	22	30
PERCENT MINORITY			
Under 2% Minority	12	15	20
Middle Quartiles	13	20	27
Over 20% Minority	13	20	30

Table 19: NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS ON LEPC (Q3)

	New Members in the Last 12 Months		
	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	0	2	4
LEPC TOTAL	0	2	4
ACTIVITY LEVEL			
Inactive	0	0	0
Quasi- Active	0	2	3
Compliant	1	2	4
Proactive	2	3	5
LEPC POPULATION			
Under 20,000	0	0	2
20,000-40,000	0	1	3
40,001-100,000	0	2	4
Over 100,000	1	3	5
REGION			
Northeast	0	2	3
Midwest	0	2	4
South	0	2	4
West	0	2	4
MEDIAN HH INCOME			
Under \$21,000	0	1	3
Middle Quartiles	0	2	4
Over \$30,000	0	2	4
PERCENT URBAN			
Under 25% Urban	0	1	2
Middle Quartiles	0	2	4
Over 75% Urban	1	2	5
PERCENT MINORITY			
Under 2% Minority	0	2	3
Middle Quartiles	0	2	4
Over 20% Minority	0	2	4

Table 20: AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEMBERS ATTENDING LEPC MEETINGS (Q7)

	Average Number of Members Attending		
	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	8	12	15
LEPC TOTAL	7	10	15
ACTIVITY LEVEL			
Inactive	0	4	7
Quasi-Active	7	10	15
Compliant	8	11	16
Proactive	10	13	18
LEPC POPULATION			
Under 20,000	4	7	10
20,000-40,000	6	9	12
40,001-100,000	8	11	15
Over 100,000	10	14	18
REGION			
Northeast	7	10	14
Midwest	7	10	14
South	8	12	19
West	8	10	15
MEDIAN HH INCOME			
Under \$21,000	6	8	12
Middle Quartiles	8	11	15
Over \$30,000	8	12	15
PERCENT URBAN			
Under 25% Urban	5	8	11
Middle Quartiles	8	11	15
Over 75% Urban	9	14	18
PERCENT MINORITY			
Under 2% Minority	6	8	12
Middle Quartiles	8	12	16
Over 20% Minority	8	12	18

Table 21: FREQUENCY OF LEPC MEETINGS IN LAST YEAR (Q6)

	Number of LEPC Meetings in Last Year		
	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	2	4	6
LEPC TOTAL	1	4	6
ACTIVITY LEVEL			
Inactive	0	0	2
Quasi-Active	1	3	6
Compliant	2	3	6
Proactive	4	6	9
LEPC POPULATION			
Under 20,000	0	2	4
20,000-40,000	1	3	4
40,001-100,000	2	4	6
Over 100,000	3	5	9
REGION			
Northeast	1	4	8
Midwest	2	4	7
South	1	2	4
West	2	4	6
MEDIAN HH INCOME			
Under \$21,000	1	2	4
Middle Quartiles	2	4	6
Over \$30,000	2	4	8
PERCENT URBAN			
Under 25% Urban	1	3	6
Middle Quartiles	2	4	6
Over 75% Urban	2	4	8
PERCENT MINORITY			
Under 2% Minority	1	4	6
Middle Quartiles	2	4	6
Over 20% Minority	1	3	6

Table 22: PUBLICLY ADVERTISED LEPC MEETINGS (Q8)

	Advertise Meetings to the Public	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	70%	30%
ALL LEPCs	58%	42%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	8%	92%
Quasi-Active	53%	47%
Compliant	84%	16%
Proactive	88%	12%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	38%	62%
20,000-40,000	55%	45%
40,001-100,000	63%	37%
Over 100,000	70%	30%
REGION		
Northeast	50%	50%
Midwest	66%	34%
South	60%	40%
West	52%	48%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	51%	49%
Middle Quartiles	61%	39%
Over \$30,000	59%	41%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	46%	54%
Middle Quartiles	63%	37%
Over 75% Urban	62%	38%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	61%	39%
Middle Quartiles	59%	41%
Over 20% Minority	53%	47%

Table 23:

PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC ACCESS TO PLAN & EPCRA DATA (Q12)

	Procedures for Public Access to Plan and EPCRA Data	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	88%	12%
ALL LEPCs	74%	26%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	15%	85%
Quasi-Active	78%	22%
Compliant	98%	2%
Proactive	97%	3%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	54%	46%
20,000-40,000	71%	29%
40,001-100,000	76%	24%
Over 100,000	88%	12%
REGION		
Northeast	72%	28%
Midwest	79%	21%
South	74%	26%
West	64%	36%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	62%	38%
Middle Quartiles	77%	23%
Over \$30,000	77%	23%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	61%	39%
Middle Quartiles	76%	24%
Over 75% Urban	81%	19%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	73%	27%
Middle Quartiles	75%	25%
Over 20% Minority	74%	26%

Table 24:

NEWSPAPER NOTICE OF PUBLICLY AVAILABLE INFORMATION (Q13)

	Published Notice in Newspapers	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	49%	51%
LEPC TOTAL	40%	60%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	4%	96%
Quasi-Active	34%	66%
Compliant	56%	44%
Proactive	68%	32%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	22%	78%
20,000-40,000	39%	61%
40,001-100,000	41%	59%
Over 100,000	53%	47%
REGION		
Northeast	34%	66%
Midwest	45%	55%
South	43%	57%
West	33%	67%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	31%	69%
Middle Quartiles	41%	59%
Over \$30,000	44%	56%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	32%	68%
Middle Quartiles	44%	56%
Over 75% Urban	43%	57%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	37%	63%
Middle Quartiles	43%	57%
Over 20% Minority	38%	63%

Table 25: NUMBER OF PUBLIC INQUIRIES (Q14)

	Number of Public Inquiries in Last 12 Months		
	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	0	2	6
LEPC TOTAL	0	1	5
ACTIVITY LEVEL			
Inactive	0	0	0
Quasi-Active	0	1	4
Compliant	0	1	5
Proactive	1	4	10
LEPC POPULATION			
Under 20,000	0	0	2
20,000-40,000	0	0	3
40,001-100,000	0	1	4
Over 100,000	0	3	10
REGION			
Northeast	0	1	4
Midwest	0	2	5
South	0	2	6
West	0	1	4
MEDIAN HH INCOME			
Under \$21,000	0	1	3
Middle Quartiles	0	1	5
Over \$30,000	0	2	6
PERCENT URBAN			
Under 25% Urban	0	0	3
Middle Quartiles	0	1	4
Over 75% Urban	0	2	9
PERCENT MINORITY			
Under 2% Minority	0	0	3
Middle Quartiles	0	2	6
Over 20% Minority	0	2	6

Table 26: PROGRESS OF SARA III EMERGENCY PLANS (Q19)

	Progress of Emergency Plan			
	Completed/Submitted	Mostly Completed	Partially Completed	Little or Nothing
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	81%	11%	6%	2%
LEPC TOTAL	74%	12%	7%	7%
ACTIVITY LEVEL				
Inactive	29%	14%	10%	46%
Quasi-Active	60%	23%	13%	3%
Compliant	100%	0%	0%	0%
Proactive	100%	0%	0%	0%
LEPC POPULATION				
Under 20,000	56%	17%	9%	19%
20,000-40,000	73%	9%	10%	8%
40,001-100,000	75%	16%	5%	3%
Over 100,000	85%	6%	5%	4%
REGION				
Northeast	80%	12%	6%	3%
Midwest	72%	11%	8%	8%
South	73%	13%	5%	9%
West	70%	10%	10%	11%
MEDIAN HH INCOME				
Under \$21,000	62%	15%	9%	14%
Middle Quartiles	76%	11%	6%	7%
Over \$30,000	77%	12%	7%	4%
PERCENT URBAN				
Under 25% Urban	61%	12%	11%	16%
Middle Quartiles	73%	13%	7%	7%
Over 75% Urban	86%	9%	3%	2%
PERCENT MINORITY				
Under 2% Minority	67%	12%	10%	11%
Middle Quartiles	75%	14%	6%	5%
Over 20% Minority	81%	7%	5%	7%

Table 27: AUTHORS OF LEPC EMERGENCY PLANS (Q20)

	Primary Author of Emergency Plan				
	All Others	Outside Contractor	One LEPC Member	Group of LEPC Members	Local EMS
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	1%	3%	19%	60%	7%
LEPC TOTAL	1%	3%	19%	60%	7%
ACTIVITY LEVEL					
Quasi-Active	2%	5%	27%	54%	4%
Compliant	1%	3%	15%	60%	9%
Proactive	1%	2%	15%	66%	7%
LEPC POPULATION					
Under 20,000	1%	7%	29%	48%	7%
20,000-40,000	2%	4%	29%	55%	6%
40,001-100,000	1%	2%	18%	65%	6%
Over 100,000	2%	2%	13%	63%	8%
REGION					
Northeast	4%	3%	18%	62%	4%
Midwest	0%	3%	24%	58%	8%
South	1%	4%	17%	59%	8%
West	1%	1%	13%	66%	6%
MEDIAN HH INCOME					
Under \$21,000	1%	5%	19%	63%	7%
Middle Quartiles	1%	3%	19%	58%	7%
Over \$30,000	3%	2%	20%	62%	7%
PERCENT URBAN					
Under 25% Urban	1%	5%	26%	57%	3%
Middle Quartiles	1%	3%	19%	59%	9%
Over 75% Urban	3%	2%	16%	64%	6%
PERCENT MINORITY					
Under 2% Minority	1%	3%	26%	51%	8%
Middle Quartiles	2%	3%	18%	63%	5%
Over 20% Minority	2%	3%	16%	61%	9%

Based on functioning LEPCs with a completed plan
(continued)

Table 27: AUTHORS OF LEPC EMERGENCY PLANS (Q20)

	Primary Author of Emergency Plan			
	Regional EMS	State EMS	County EMS	LEPC Staff
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	0%	3%	4%	2%
LEPC TOTAL	0%	3%	4%	2%
ACTIVITY LEVEL				
Quasi-Active	0%	4%	3%	0%
Compliant	1%	3%	5%	3%
Proactive	0%	3%	5%	2%
LEPC POPULATION				
Under 20,000	0%	5%	2%	0%
20,000-40,000	0%	2%	3%	0%
40,001-100,000	1%	3%	3%	2%
Over 100,000	1%	3%	6%	3%
REGION				
Northeast	0%	4%	4%	2%
Midwest	0%	1%	5%	0%
South	1%	4%	4%	2%
West	1%	6%	3%	1%
MEDIAN HH INCOME				
Under \$21,000	0%	2%	2%	1%
Middle Quartiles	1%	3%	5%	2%
Over \$30,000	0%	3%	3%	1%
PERCENT URBAN				
Under 25% Urban	0%	3%	4%	1%
Middle Quartiles	0%	4%	4%	2%
Over 75% Urban	1%	3%	5%	1%
PERCENT MINORITY				
Under 2% Minority	0%	5%	5%	1%
Middle Quartiles	1%	3%	4%	2%
Over 20% Minority	0%	2%	5%	2%

Based on functioning LEPCs with a completed plan

Table 28: FEATURES OF LEPC EMERGENCY PLANS (Q28)

	Yes	No
Plan Has Procedures to Inform the Public	99%	1%
Plan Has Procedures to Notify Key Persons	97%	3%
Plan Specifies Area & Population Affected	91%	9%
Plan Identifies EHS Facilities	91%	9%
Plan Describes Emergency Equipment	90%	10%
Plan Identifies Transportation Routes	88%	12%
Plan Includes Evacuation Routes	87%	13%
Plan Specifies Equipment Responsibility	86%	14%
Plan Identifies Additional Facilities	86%	14%
Plan Identifies Other HazMat Facilities	86%	14%
Plan Considers Potential Natural Hazards	78%	22%
Plan Includes Training Programs	72%	28%

Based on functioning LEPCs with a completed plan

Table 29: MOST RECENT REVIEW OF EMERGENCY PLAN (Q21)

	Plan Was Last Reviewed			
	Last 12 Months	1-2 Years Ago	Over 2 Years Ago	Never
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	88%	9%	2%	1%
ACTIVITY LEVEL				
Quasi-Active	72%	20%	6%	3%
Compliant	95%	4%	1%	1%
Proactive	97%	2%	0%	0%
LEPC POPULATION				
Under 20,000	90%	2%	6%	1%
20,000-40,000	87%	9%	3%	2%
40,001-100,000	86%	11%	2%	2%
Over 100,000	89%	9%	2%	1%
REGION				
Northeast	87%	8%	2%	2%
Midwest	89%	8%	2%	1%
South	88%	8%	4%	1%
West	84%	15%	0%	1%
MEDIAN HH INCOME				
Under \$21,000	91%	5%	4%	1%
Middle Quartiles	87%	9%	2%	2%
Over \$30,000	87%	9%	3%	1%
PERCENT URBAN				
Under 25% Urban	93%	3%	4%	0%
Middle Quartiles	86%	10%	2%	2%
Over 75% Urban	87%	10%	2%	1%
PERCENT MINORITY				
Under 2% Minority	91%	5%	1%	2%
Middle Quartiles	85%	11%	2%	1%
Over 20% Minority	89%	6%	3%	1%

Based on functioning LEPCs with a completed plan

Table 30: MOST RECENT UPDATE OF EMERGENCY PLAN (Q22)

	Plan Was Last Updated			
	Last 12 Months	1-2 Years Ago	Over 2 Years Ago	Never
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	78%	15%	5%	3%
ACTIVITY LEVEL				
Quasi-Active	61%	26%	9%	4%
Compliant	76%	16%	6%	2%
Proactive	95%	4%	1%	1%
LEPC POPULATION				
Under 20,000	80%	13%	6%	1%
20,000-40,000	76%	16%	3%	5%
40,001-100,000	79%	14%	4%	3%
Over 100,000	76%	16%	6%	2%
REGION				
Northeast	78%	13%	6%	4%
Midwest	82%	13%	2%	3%
South	77%	16%	5%	2%
West	66%	22%	12%	0%
MEDIAN HH INCOME				
Under \$21,000	85%	8%	3%	3%
Middle Quartiles	76%	17%	5%	2%
Over \$30,000	77%	15%	6%	3%
PERCENT URBAN				
Under 25% Urban	84%	10%	6%	0%
Middle Quartiles	78%	15%	4%	4%
Over 75% Urban	76%	16%	6%	2%
PERCENT MINORITY				
Under 2% Minority	85%	10%	2%	3%
Middle Quartiles	75%	18%	5%	2%
Over 20% Minority	77%	13%	7%	3%

Based on functioning LEPCs with a completed plan

Table 31: MOST RECENT PRACTICE OF EMERGENCY PLAN (Q23)

	Plan Was Last Practiced			
	Last 12 Months	1-2 Years Ago	Over 2 Years Ago	Never
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	74%	15%	4%	6%
ACTIVITY LEVEL				
Quasi-Active	65%	15%	9%	10%
Compliant	57%	30%	4%	10%
Proactive	94%	5%	0%	0%
LEPC POPULATION				
Under 20,000	62%	20%	11%	7%
20,000-40,000	73%	15%	6%	7%
40,001-100,000	77%	15%	2%	5%
Over 100,000	78%	14%	3%	6%
REGION				
Northeast	73%	17%	5%	5%
Midwest	74%	14%	3%	9%
South	77%	16%	4%	4%
West	73%	15%	6%	6%
MEDIAN HH INCOME				
Under \$21,000	70%	17%	8%	5%
Middle Quartiles	73%	16%	5%	7%
Over \$30,000	80%	13%	2%	6%
PERCENT URBAN				
Under 25% Urban	71%	15%	8%	6%
Middle Quartiles	73%	16%	5%	7%
Over 75% Urban	79%	14%	2%	5%
PERCENT MINORITY				
Under 2% Minority	68%	18%	4%	10%
Middle Quartiles	74%	16%	5%	5%
Over 20% Minority	81%	12%	4%	4%

Based on functioning LEPCs with a completed plan

Table 33: SITE-SPECIFIC EMERGENCY PLANS DEVELOPED (Q25)

Table 32: REVISIONS TO PLAN DUE TO PRACTICE EXERCISES (Q24)

	Plan Was Revised	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	50%	50%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Quasi- Active	39%	61%
Compliant	45%	55%
Proactive	61%	39%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	40%	60%
20,000-40,000	49%	51%
40,001-100,000	52%	48%
Over 100,000	52%	48%
REGION		
Northeast	45%	55%
Midwest	52%	48%
South	53%	47%
West	44%	56%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	50%	50%
Middle Quartiles	52%	48%
Over \$30,000	46%	54%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	54%	46%
Middle Quartiles	49%	51%
Over 75% Urban	50%	51%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	50%	50%
Middle Quartiles	50%	50%
Over 20% Minority	49%	51%

	LEPC Has Site-Specific Plans	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	90%	10%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Quasi-Active	85%	15%
Compliant	89%	11%
Proactive	95%	5%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	86%	14%
20,000-40,000	84%	16%
40,001-100,000	90%	10%
Over 100,000	93%	7%
REGION		
Northeast	91%	9%
Midwest	91%	9%
South	88%	12%
West	88%	12%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	85%	15%
Middle Quartiles	89%	11%
Over \$30,000	93%	7%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	88%	12%
Middle Quartiles	89%	11%
Over 75% Urban	92%	8%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	92%	8%
Middle Quartiles	90%	10%
Over 20% Minority	86%	14%

Based on functioning LEPCs that have practiced & exercised plan

Based on functioning LEPCs with a completed plan

Table 34: PLAN HAS BEEN USED FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES (Q26)

	Plan Has Been Used	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	62%	38%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Quasi-Active	48%	52%
Compliant	53%	47%
Proactive	80%	20%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	44%	56%
20,000-40,000	53%	48%
40,001-100,000	64%	36%
Over 100,000	71%	29%
REGION		
Northeast	60%	40%
Midwest	61%	39%
South	67%	33%
West	53%	47%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	52%	48%
Middle Quartiles	61%	39%
Over \$30,000	67%	33%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	48%	52%
Middle Quartiles	63%	38%
Over 75% Urban	67%	33%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	52%	48%
Middle Quartiles	63%	37%
Over 20% Minority	69%	31%

Based on functioning LEPCs with a completed plan.

Table 35: HANDLING OF EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATA (Q16)

	EHS Data Handled Differently	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	42%	58%
LEPC TOTAL	35%	65%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	8%	92%
Quasi-Active	36%	64%
Compliant	42%	58%
Proactive	51%	49%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	25%	75%
20,000-40,000	30%	70%
40,001-100,000	35%	65%
Over 100,000	47%	53%
REGION		
Northeast	37%	63%
Midwest	41%	59%
South	32%	68%
West	25%	75%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	29%	71%
Middle Quartiles	35%	65%
Over \$30,000	39%	61%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	30%	70%
Middle Quartiles	35%	65%
Over 75% Urban	41%	59%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	37%	63%
Middle Quartiles	37%	63%
Over 20% Minority	32%	68%

Table 37: IDENTIFICATION OF RISK AREAS IN EMERGENCY PLAN (Q17)

Table 36: METHODS OF HANDLING CHEMICAL INVENTORY INFORMATION (Q15)

	Method of Handling Tier I/II Forms		
	Computer Database	Paper Filing	Both
LEPC TOTAL	18%	55%	27%
ACTIVITY LEVEL			
Inactive	3%	90%	7%
Quasi-Active	21%	53%	25%
Compliant	15%	49%	37%
Proactive	27%	34%	39%
LEPC POPULATION			
Under 20,000	10%	83%	8%
20,000-40,000	13%	67%	20%
40,001-100,000	16%	51%	33%
Over 100,000	30%	31%	39%
REGION			
Northeast	18%	58%	25%
Midwest	21%	47%	32%
South	16%	63%	21%
West	17%	51%	32%
MEDIAN HH INCOME			
Under \$21,000	7%	78%	15%
Middle Quartiles	18%	51%	31%
Over \$30,000	25%	48%	27%
PERCENT URBAN			
Under 25% Urban	12%	75%	14%
Middle Quartiles	16%	56%	29%
Over 75% Urban	28%	38%	34%
PERCENT MINORITY			
Under 2% Minority	16%	58%	26%
Middle Quartiles	18%	54%	28%
Over 20% Minority	20%	53%	27%

	Risk Areas are Identified	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	89%	11%
LEPC TOTAL	77%	23%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	29%	71%
Quasi-Active	83%	17%
Compliant	91%	9%
Proactive	97%	3%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	59%	41%
20,000-40,000	76%	24%
40,001-100,000	83%	17%
Over 100,000	85%	15%
REGION		
Northeast	80%	20%
Midwest	82%	18%
South	73%	27%
West	68%	32%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	63%	37%
Middle Quartiles	81%	19%
Over \$30,000	79%	21%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	68%	32%
Middle Quartiles	78%	22%
Over 75% Urban	83%	17%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	77%	23%
Middle Quartiles	76%	24%
Over 20% Minority	78%	22%

Table 38: LEPCs MAKING HAZARD REDUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS (Q18)

	Recommendations Have Been Made	
	Yes	No
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	48%	52%
ALL LEPCs	41%	59%
ACTIVITY LEVEL		
Inactive	11%	89%
Quasi-Active	44%	56%
Compliant	18%	83%
Proactive	76%	24%
LEPC POPULATION		
Under 20,000	27%	73%
20,000-40,000	44%	56%
40,001-100,000	44%	56%
Over 100,000	46%	54%
REGION		
Northeast	44%	56%
Midwest	45%	55%
South	36%	64%
West	36%	64%
MEDIAN HH INCOME		
Under \$21,000	35%	65%
Middle Quartiles	41%	59%
Over \$30,000	46%	54%
PERCENT URBAN		
Under 25% Urban	35%	65%
Middle Quartiles	42%	58%
Over 75% Urban	43%	57%
PERCENT MINORITY		
Under 2% Minority	41%	59%
Middle Quartiles	41%	59%
Over 20% Minority	41%	59%

Table 39: TASKS LEPCs VIEW AS NEEDING IMPROVEMENT (Q32A\L)

	Yes	No
Improvement of Identifying Non-Reporting	62%	38%
Improvement of Safety Audits	59%	41%
Improvement of Public Communication	52%	48%
Improvement of Training Programs	49%	51%
Improvement of CAMEO Use	46%	54%
Improvement of Data Filing & Automating	45%	55%
Improvement of Hazard Analyses	39%	61%
Improvement of Drills and Exercises	35%	65%
Improvement of Risk Determination	31%	69%
Improvement of Plan Development/Review	28%	72%
Improvement of LEPC Administration	26%	74%
Improvement of Natural Disaster Plans	26%	74%

Based on functioning LEPCs

Table 40: TASKS LEPCs VIEW AS NEEDING OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE (Q32A/L)

	Yes	No
Assistance for Identifying Non-Reporting	61%	39%
Assistance for Safety Audits	56%	44%
Assistance for Public Communication	38%	62%
Assistance for Training Programs	57%	43%
Assistance for CAMEO Use	48%	52%
Assistance for Data Filing & Automating	43%	57%
Assistance for Hazard Analyses	44%	56%
Assistance for Drills and Exercises	37%	63%
Assistance for Risk Determination	36%	64%
Assistance for Plan Development/Review	29%	71%
Assistance for LEPC Administration	27%	73%
Assistance for Natural Disaster Plans	24%	76%

Based on functioning LEPCs

Table 41: AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT AS PRIORITIES BY LEPCs (Q33)

	TOP 3 PRIORITIES			
	LEPC Admin	Conducting Drills	Using CAMEO	Conducting Safety Audits
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	15%	16%	16%	16%
LEPC TOTAL	20%	18%	18%	16%
ACTIVITY LEVEL				
Inactive	26%	9%	8%	1%
Quasi- Active	24%	23%	18%	16%
Compliant	21%	23%	19%	20%
Proactive	10%	15%	26%	27%
LEPC POPULATION				
Under 20,000	19%	18%	13%	10%
20,000-40,000	25%	18%	26%	14%
40,001-100,000	21%	22%	17%	15%
Over 100,000	19%	16%	16%	23%
REGION				
Northeast	17%	20%	13%	18%
Midwest	20%	20%	22%	21%
South	25%	15%	18%	11%
West	18%	18%	16%	13%
MEDIAN HH INCOME				
Under \$21,000	18%	15%	17%	11%
Middle Quartiles	22%	18%	18%	16%
Over \$30,000	19%	20%	18%	21%
PERCENT URBAN				
Under 25% Urban	19%	19%	16%	13%
Middle Quartiles	21%	18%	20%	15%
Over 75% Urban	19%	18%	16%	22%
PERCENT MINORITY				
Under 2% Minority	20%	19%	17%	16%
Middle Quartiles	20%	20%	18%	18%
Over 20% Minority	21%	14%	17%	12%

(continues)

Table 41: AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT AS PRIORITIES BY LEPCs (Q33)

	TOP 3 PRIORITIES			
	LEPC Admin	Conducting Drills	Using CAMEO	Conducting Safety Audits
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	15%	16%	16%	16%
LEPC TOTAL	20%	18%	18%	16%
ACTIVITY LEVEL				
Inactive	26%	9%	8%	1%
Quasi- Active	24%	23%	18%	16%
Compliant	21%	23%	19%	20%
Proactive	10%	15%	26%	27%
LEPC POPULATION				
Under 20,000	19%	18%	13%	10%
20,000-40,000	25%	18%	26%	14%
40,001-100,000	21%	22%	17%	15%
Over 100,000	19%	16%	16%	23%
REGION				
Northeast	17%	20%	13%	18%
Midwest	20%	20%	22%	21%
South	25%	15%	18%	11%
West	18%	18%	16%	13%
MEDIAN HH INCOME				
Under \$21,000	18%	15%	17%	11%
Middle Quartiles	22%	18%	18%	16%
Over \$30,000	19%	20%	18%	21%
PERCENT URBAN				
Under 25% Urban	19%	19%	16%	13%
Middle Quartiles	21%	18%	20%	15%
Over 75% Urban	19%	18%	16%	22%
PERCENT MINORITY				
Under 2% Minority	20%	19%	17%	16%
Middle Quartiles	20%	20%	18%	18%
Over 20% Minority	21%	14%	17%	12%

Table 41: AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT AS PRIORITIES BY LEPCs (Q33)

	TOP 3 PRIORITIES			
	Automating Data	Determining Risk Level	Contingency Plans	Integrating Natural Disasters
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	15%	12%	11%	5%
LEPC TOTAL	16%	15%	14%	6%
ACTIVITY LEVEL				
Inactive	5%	11%	12%	4%
Quasi- Active	18%	17%	18%	6%
Compliant	12%	15%	14%	9%
Proactive	23%	13%	9%	4%
LEPC POPULATION				
Under 20,000	12%	12%	11%	7%
20,000-40,000	16%	19%	14%	6%
40,001-100,000	18%	11%	14%	4%
Over 100,000	16%	18%	16%	5%
REGION				
Northeast	16%	11%	13%	7%
Midwest	15%	17%	16%	5%
South	16%	16%	12%	6%
West	14%	14%	13%	4%
MEDIAN HH INCOME				
Under \$21,000	14%	19%	13%	5%
Middle Quartiles	15%	14%	14%	6%
Over \$30,000	18%	12%	13%	6%
PERCENT URBAN				
Under 25% Urban	12%	13%	13%	6%
Middle Quartiles	16%	14%	14%	6%
Over 75% Urban	19%	18%	14%	5%
PERCENT MINORITY				
Under 2% Minority	11%	14%	15%	6%
Middle Quartiles	17%	14%	14%	6%
Over 20% Minority	18%	18%	12%	5%

(continued)

Table 42: NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR EFFECTIVE LEPC SUPPORT (Q30)

	Any Organizations For Effective LEPC Support?				
	Answered 'No'	NCCEM	Fire Chiefs	Others (Under 1% Each)	No Answer
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	75%	8%	0%	8%	9%
LEPC TOTAL	69%	7%	9%	7%	8%
ACTIVITY LEVEL					
Inactive	44%	1%	44%	3%	7%
Quasi-Active	78%	5%	0%	7%	10%
Compliant	74%	7%	0%	13%	5%
Proactive	72%	12%	0%	7%	9%
LEPC POPULATION					
Under 20,000	69%	1%	20%	2%	9%
20,000-40,000	71%	5%	10%	8%	6%
40,001-100,000	70%	10%	7%	7%	6%
Over 100,000	67%	8%	2%	11%	12%
REGION					
Northeast	66%	5%	10%	8%	11%
Midwest	76%	8%	5%	6%	5%
South	67%	6%	11%	8%	8%
West	61%	8%	13%	8%	10%
MEDIAN HH INCOME					
Under \$21,000	68%	2%	17%	6%	6%
Middle Quartiles	70%	7%	7%	8%	8%
Over \$30,000	67%	9%	7%	8%	9%
PERCENT URBAN					
Under 25% Urban	68%	3%	18%	3%	8%
Middle Quartiles	72%	7%	7%	8%	6%
Over 75% Urban	64%	9%	4%	10%	13%
PERCENT MINORITY					
Under 2% Minority	74%	4%	9%	6%	7%
Middle Quartiles	68%	8%	9%	8%	7%
Over 20% Minority	65%	7%	8%	8%	11%

Table 43: USEFULNESS OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION (Q29)

	Very Useful	Some-what	Not Useful	Don't Know
CAMEO Software Program	46%	15%	6%	33%
List of Lists	39%	18%	3%	40%
"NRT1 HazMat Guide"	37%	39%	2%	21%
ALOHA Modelling Program	30%	16%	6%	48%
"Green Book"	29%	40%	3%	29%
Technical Advisory Bulletins	22%	31%	3%	43%
"Chemicals in Your Community"	21%	37%	5%	37%
"Success Practices"	17%	34%	6%	43%
"Managing Chemicals Safely"	14%	33%	4%	49%
"Making It Work" Series	6%	24%	5%	66%
"Opportunities & Challenges"	5%	20%	6%	69%
Trade Publications	30%	35%	2%	32%
SERC Newsletters	24%	41%	5%	31%
Industry Publications	16%	33%	3%	48%
Industry Training	35%	25%	2%	38%
EPA Training	30%	25%	4%	41%
Federal Training	28%	28%	3%	41%
SERC Training	27%	32%	5%	36%
Industry Technical Assistance	43%	28%	3%	26%
SERC Technical Assistance	31%	34%	8%	27%
EPA Technical Assistance	27%	26%	7%	40%
Federal Technical Assistance	23%	34%	7%	35%
Statewide LEPC Meetings	31%	29%	6%	33%
HazMat Spills Conferences	18%	25%	4%	53%
NGA Meeting	5%	10%	9%	76%

Table 44: USEFULNESS OF NRT1 PLANNING GUIDE (Q29)

	"NRT1 HazMat Guide"			
	Very Useful	Some-what	Not Useful	Don't Know
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	37%	39%	2%	21%
LEPC TOTAL	31%	35%	2%	32%
ACTIVITY LEVEL				
Inactive	9%	18%	0%	72%
Quasi-Active	34%	36%	2%	29%
Compliant	37%	46%	2%	15%
Proactive	43%	40%	3%	14%
LEPC POPULATION				
Under 20,000	24%	27%	1%	48%
20,000-40,000	28%	38%	2%	32%
40,001-100,000	34%	33%	0%	33%
Over 100,000	37%	40%	4%	19%
REGION				
Northeast	33%	33%	2%	33%
Midwest	32%	40%	3%	25%
South	33%	30%	1%	36%
West	23%	37%	3%	37%
MEDIAN HH INCOME				
Under \$21,000	23%	32%	1%	44%
Middle Quartiles	32%	36%	2%	30%
Over \$30,000	35%	34%	3%	27%
PERCENT URBAN				
Under 25% Urban	25%	30%	2%	43%
Middle Quartiles	30%	39%	2%	30%
Over 75% Urban	39%	32%	3%	26%
PERCENT MINORITY				
Under 2% Minority	25%	36%	2%	37%
Middle Quartiles	34%	36%	2%	28%
Over 20% Minority	32%	32%	3%	33%

Table 45: USEFULNESS OF "OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES" (Q29)

	"Opportunities & Challenges"			
	Very Useful	Some-what	Not Useful	Don't Know
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	5%	20%	6%	69%
LEPC TOTAL	5%	18%	5%	73%
ACTIVITY LEVEL				
Inactive	1%	7%	2%	89%
Quasi-Active	6%	19%	7%	68%
Compliant	7%	24%	5%	65%
Proactive	4%	19%	5%	72%
LEPC POPULATION				
Under 20,000	4%	13%	3%	80%
20,000-40,000	4%	18%	6%	72%
40,001-100,000	6%	17%	4%	72%
Over 100,000	4%	21%	7%	68%
REGION				
Northeast	8%	17%	6%	69%
Midwest	3%	17%	5%	75%
South	3%	20%	3%	73%
West	5%	13%	8%	73%
MEDIAN HH INCOME				
Under \$21,000	3%	20%	2%	75%
Middle Quartiles	4%	17%	6%	72%
Over \$30,000	6%	17%	5%	72%
PERCENT URBAN				
Under 25% Urban	4%	16%	2%	77%
Middle Quartiles	4%	19%	6%	71%
Over 75% Urban	5%	18%	6%	72%
PERCENT MINORITY				
Under 2% Minority	4%	16%	3%	77%
Middle Quartiles	5%	19%	6%	69%
Over 20% Minority	5%	15%	5%	75%

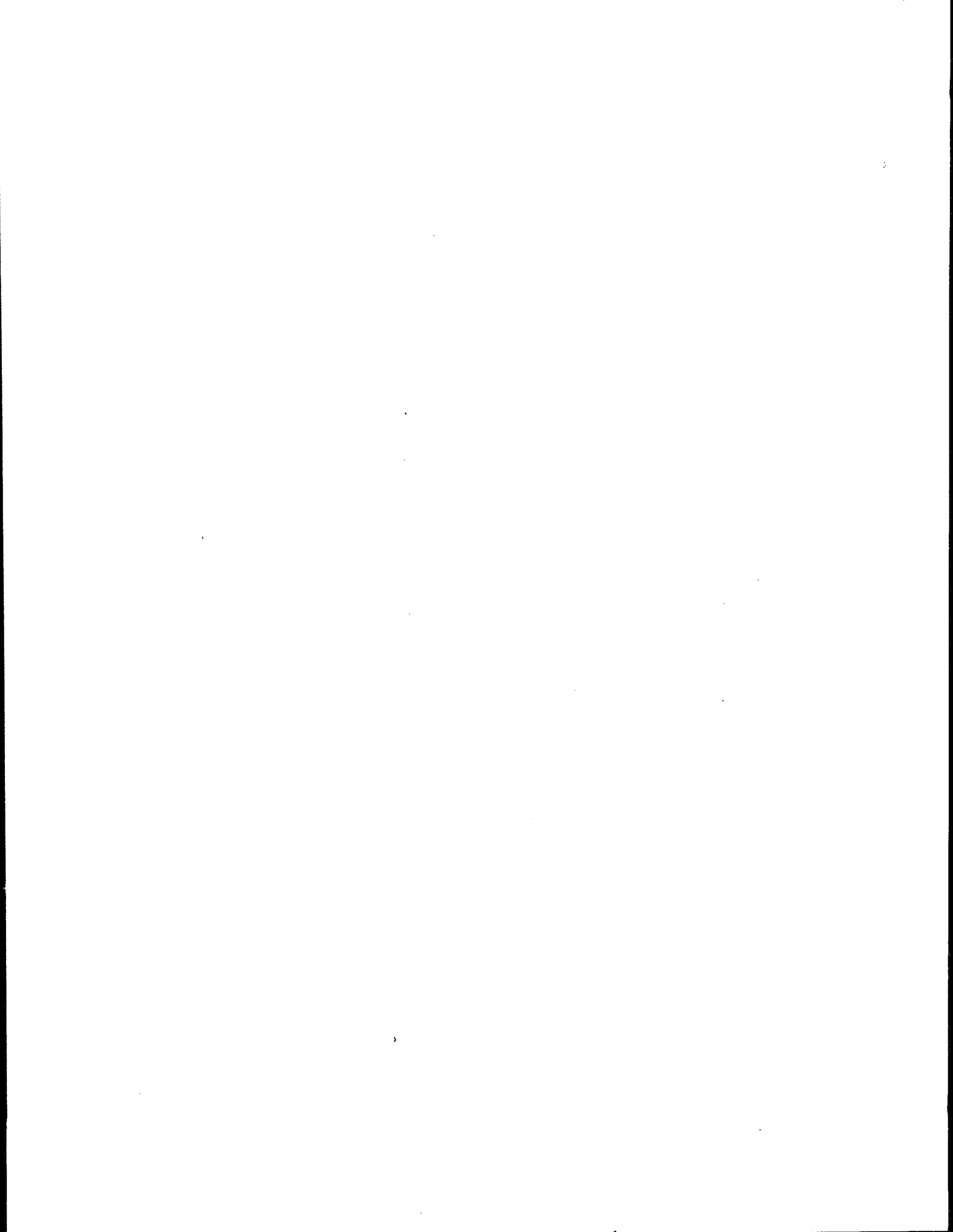
Table 46: LEPC SELF EVALUATION (Q31)

	Overall Rating of LEPC Job				
	Very Good	Good	OK/Fair	Poor	Very Poor
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	20%	40%	33%	6%	1%
LEPC TOTAL	17%	37%	34%	9%	4%
ACTIVITY LEVEL					
Inactive	1%	12%	35%	27%	25%
Quasi-Active	10%	36%	43%	9%	1%
Compliant	17%	41%	35%	6%	1%
Proactive	36%	45%	17%	1%	0%
LEPC POPULATION					
Under 20,000	6%	33%	40%	12%	9%
20,000-40,000	16%	28%	41%	9%	6%
40,001-100,000	16%	40%	34%	9%	2%
Over 100,000	26%	41%	25%	6%	1%
REGION					
Northeast	20%	42%	30%	6%	3%
Midwest	20%	36%	32%	8%	3%
South	13%	33%	36%	13%	5%
West	14%	34%	39%	7%	6%
MEDIAN HH INCOME					
Under \$21,000	11%	31%	38%	13%	7%
Middle Quartiles	17%	37%	34%	9%	4%
Over \$30,000	23%	39%	30%	7%	2%
PERCENT URBAN					
Under 25% Urban	8%	35%	38%	11%	8%
Middle Quartiles	18%	35%	35%	10%	3%
Over 75% Urban	24%	42%	27%	5%	2%
PERCENT MINORITY					
Under 2% Minority	11%	39%	36%	8%	6%
Middle Quartiles	20%	36%	33%	8%	2%
Over 20% Minority	18%	36%	31%	12%	4%

Table 47: CLARITY OF SARA III MANDATES (Q32)

	Clarity of SARA III Mandates				
	Very Clear	Clear	In between	Unclear	Very Unclear
FUNCTIONING LEPCs	16%	43%	34%	6%	2%
LEPC TOTAL	15%	39%	34%	8%	3%
ACTIVITY LEVEL					
Inactive	6%	16%	38%	28%	12%
Quasi-Active	12%	39%	39%	8%	2%
Compliant	16%	46%	34%	3%	1%
Proactive	22%	47%	26%	3%	1%
LEPC POPULATION					
Under 20,000	7%	29%	42%	16%	7%
20,000-40,000	7%	36%	42%	11%	5%
40,001-100,000	16%	41%	34%	8%	2%
Over 100,000	23%	46%	26%	3%	1%
REGION					
Northeast	20%	38%	32%	8%	2%
Midwest	13%	37%	40%	8%	3%
South	13%	40%	31%	10%	5%
West	11%	48%	34%	7%	1%
MEDIAN HH INCOME					
Under \$21,000	7%	38%	38%	13%	4%
Middle Quartiles	15%	39%	35%	8%	4%
Over \$30,000	19%	41%	32%	7%	2%
PERCENT URBAN					
Under 25% Urban	11%	28%	43%	15%	3%
Middle Quartiles	13%	43%	34%	8%	4%
Over 75% Urban	21%	43%	30%	5%	2%
PERCENT MINORITY					
Under 2% Minority	12%	36%	39%	11%	2%
Middle Quartiles	16%	40%	34%	7%	3%
Over 20% Minority	14%	43%	31%	9%	3%

Appendix B:
LEPC Survey Questionnaire



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY NATIONWIDE LEPC SURVEY



Your LEPC Structure & Meetings

1. Does your LEPC have:

- A. a chairperson? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- B. a community emergency coordinator? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- C. someone to serve as
a coordinator for information? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- D. rules of procedure for
its functioning as a committee? ... ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. How many individual members currently belong to your LEPC
(excluding those who only belong to subcommittees)? _____

3. How many new members joined your LEPC in the last 12 months? _____

4. Which of the following areas are represented by members on your LEPC:

- A. Elected state officials? ☐ Yes ☐ No
B. Elected local officials? ☐ Yes ☐ No
C. Fire fighting departments? ☐ Yes ☐ No
D. Law enforcement? ☐ Yes ☐ No
E. Civil defense? ☐ Yes ☐ No
F. First aid (emergency medical)? ... ☐ Yes ☐ No
G. Hospitals? ☐ Yes ☐ No
H. Health? ☐ Yes ☐ No
I. Environmental agencies/departments? ☐ Yes ☐ No
J. Transportation? ☐ Yes ☐ No
K. Media? ☐ Yes ☐ No
L. Community groups? ☐ Yes ☐ No
M. Industry/facilities affected by Title III? ☐ Yes ☐ No

5. Does your LEPC hold formal meetings? ☐ Yes ☐ No

6. How many times have you met in the last 12 months? _____

7. What was the average number of officially designated members who attended those LEPC meetings? _____

8. Do you advertise your LEPC meetings to the public? ☐ Yes ☐ No

9. Does your LEPC have an operating budget? ☐ Yes ☐ No

10. Does your LEPC receive direct monetary funding:

- A. from local government? ☐ Yes ☐ No
B. from local industry? ☐ Yes ☐ No

11. Has your LEPC made recommendations regarding:

- A. additional resources you may require? ☐ Yes ☐ No
B. the means for providing such additional resources? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Public Communications

12. Has your LEPC created procedures to make available to the public the emergency response plan and information submitted under EPCRA? ☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Has your LEPC published notice in the newspaper about the availability of this information in the last 12 months? ☐ Yes ☐ No

14. About how many public inquiries have you received and responded to in the last 12 months? (Please include inquiries from industry, environmental and trade groups as well as all other citizens.) _____

Data Use

15. How is facility chemical inventory information (Tier I/II forms) handled by your LEPC? ☐ Computer database
☐ Paper filing

16. When this information arrives do you process extremely hazardous substances (EHS) data differently than non-EHS data? ☐ Yes ☐ No

17. Has your LEPC used the data to identify risk areas for your emergency plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No

18. Has your LEPC made any hazard reduction or prevention recommendations to industry or local government? . ☐ Yes ☐ No

Your LEPC's Emergency Plan

19. How far along is your emergency plan? ☐ Completed & submitted to SERC
☐ Mostly completed
☐ Partially completed
☐ Little or nothing completed →
 [If "Little or nothing" go to Question #29]
20. Who was the primary author of your emergency plan? ☐ Outside contractor
☐ One LEPC member
☐ Group of LEPC members
☐ Other: _____
21. When did you last review the plan? ☐ Last 12 months ☐ 1-2 years ago
☐ Over 2 yrs. ago ☐ Never
22. When did you last update the plan? ☐ Last 12 months ☐ 1-2 years ago
☐ Over 2 yrs. ago ☐ Never
23. When did you last practice and exercise your plan? ☐ Last 12 months ☐ 1-2 years ago
☐ Over 2 yrs. ago ☐ Never
- ↓
24. If so, did you revise your plan as a result of the exercise? ☐ Yes ☐ No
25. Has your LEPC developed (or obtained from individual facilities) site-specific emergency plans? . ☐ Yes ☐ No
26. Have you ever used your LEPC plan to respond to a chemical emergency? ☐ Yes ☐ No
27. Are the emergency response teams identified in your plan receiving training which meets the requirements of EPA and OSHA? ☐ Yes ☐ No

28. DOES YOUR EMERGENCY PLAN:

- A. Identify extremely hazardous substances (EH9) facilities subject to the plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- B. Identify other hazardous material facilities? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- C. Identify the routes likely to be used for the transportation of Tier II substances? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- D. Identify additional nearby facilities to be subject for planning (such as natural gas facilities or hospitals)? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- E. Provide procedures for informing the key persons ("call down list") designated in the emergency plan? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- F. Provide procedures for informing the public in an emergency? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- G. Outline methods to determine the area and population likely to be affected by a chemical release? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- H. Describe equipment available to your LEPC during an emergency? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- I. Specify person(s) responsible for this emergency equipment? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- J. Include evacuation plans, such as precautionary evacuations and alternative traffic routes? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- K. Include training programs which meet the requirements of EPA and OSHA? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- L. Take into account natural hazards (such as hurricanes, earthquakes)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

EPA & Other Assistance

29. Please check (✓) the usefulness of the following types of support or assistance that your LEPC may have received:

	Very useful	Some-what useful	Not useful	Don't know: Not familiar
EPA TOOLS & PUBLICATIONS				
NRTI Hazardous Material Emergency Planning Guide				
Green Book - Technical Guidance for Hazards Analysis				
Successful Practices				
Chemicals in your Community				
Managing Chemicals Safely				
Opportunities and Challenges				
Technical Advisory Bulletins (e.g., Chlorine Advisory)				
Making It Work series				
CAMEO computer software program				
ALOHA air modelling program				
List of Lists				
OTHER PUBLICATIONS				
SEPC newsletter				
Industry publications (e.g., The Chlorine Institute)				
Trade publications (e.g., Right-to-Know News, Right-to-Know Planning Guide)				

	Very useful	Some-what useful	Not useful	Don't know: Not familiar
TRAINING SESSIONS				
Conducted by EPA				
Conducted by another federal agency				
Conducted by the SERC				
Conducted by industry				
PERSON-TO-PERSON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE				
From EPA regional offices				
From the SERC				
From other federal agencies				
From industry				
MEETINGS				
National Governor's Association Meeting				
Hazardous Materials Spills Conference				
State-wide LEPC meetings				
(More information on EPA resources is available from the EPA Hotline at 1-800-535-0202.)				

30. Are you a member of any national organizations which you feel could effectively be used to support the interests of LEPCs nationwide?

☐ No

☐ Yes [if "yes," please specify name(s):] _____

Please turn to last page ➡

Final Assessments

31. Overall, how would you rate the job that your LEPC is doing?
☐ Very good ☐ Good ☐ OK/Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Very poor
32. How clear to you are the federal legal mandates for LEPCs in SARA III?
☐ Very clear ☐ Clear ☐ In-between ☐ Unclear ☐ Very unclear

Please answer BOTH columns below.

IN WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING AREAS DO YOU THINK YOUR LEPC NEEDS IMPROVEMENT &/OR OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE?	Need major IMPROVEMENT?	Need outside ASSISTANCE?
[A] Administration of your LEPC	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
[B] Conducting (jurisdiction-wide) hazard analyses	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
[C] Determining the level of risk in your jurisdiction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
[D] Developing/reviewing contingency plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
[E] Identifying non-reporting facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
[F] Conducting safety audits or other methods to reduce risks at the facility level	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
[G] Developing training programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
[H] Conducting drills and exercises	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
[I] Filing and automating hazard data	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
[J] Using CAMEO or other automated information management systems	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
[K] Outreach and communicating with the public	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
[L] Integrating natural disasters into emergency plans	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

33. Please use the categories in the list above ("A" through "L") to identify your top three priorities (if any) for improving your LEPC:

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

